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THE NEW MILITARY POST AT SPOKANE.

The new military post near Spokane, Wash., will be situated on an elevated plateau about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the business center of the city. This plateau is elevated above the low water in the Spokane River, about 150 feet at its lower level and about 200 feet at its upper level or highest point. This highest point is located near the west end of the plateau, and is indicated on the accompanying plan by the site of the commanding officers' quarters. In this plateau there are 250 acres of fine open country, gradually sloping from west to east at a grade of about one foot in 100, although at first glance it appears to be level. The post is located on the highest part of this plateau, and is in the form of an enormous handbell, with the top of officers' quarters for the handle and the barracks for the bell, which opens out toward the city of Spokane, giving an unobstructed view of each from the other. The main portion of post, the loop of officers' quarters and the floor occupied by the barracks, for description sake, may be likened to a picture of the Eiffel Tower of the Paris Exposition, laid flat upon the ground, although the lines differ materially.

In laying out this plan the object was to combine the greatest amount of utility with the greatest diminution

VIGNETTES OF GOVERNORS ISLAND.

One morning in early spring, about 250 years ago, Olafte von Kortlandt, or "Olafte the Dreamer," set sail from "Communipaw" in his old tub-boat, the "Goede Vrouw," on a voyage of discovery. Good old St. Nicholas had disclosed to him, in a vision, a better site for the seat of his empire. He first touched at two small islands lying nearly opposite "Communipaw," and which were said to have been "brought into existence about the time of the great eruption of the Hudson, when it broke through the highlands and made its way to the ocean." During the next century they became better known as Bedloe and Oyster islands—Bartholdi's great Goddess made her home with the first, and 'tis said the other, being grieved by the partiality shown her sister, slowly faded away. Naught remains of this piece of land, but the story of her sad fate forms the theme of a never-ending requiem, dolefully sung by a tireless bell buoy.

Leaving these wonderful little isles, Olafte coasted by a strip of land known as "Paganack island"—afterward made terrible from its frowning fortresses and grinning batteries. He could by no means, however, be persuaded to land upon this island, since he doubted much it might be the abode of demons and spirits, which, in those days,

ever, for nothing could ever persuade him to cross the mile between and re-enter the evacuated city; on the contrary, he would order his armchair to be placed with the back to the windows which opened in that direction. He also ordered a fine avenue in front of his house to be cut down, because it consisted of English cherry trees. His peace was only once disturbed, when, during this voluntary exile he sighted an enemy's ship, in the Narrows, and was at once seized with such a panic, that he and his men fell to smoking their pipes with astonishing vehemence; insomuch that they quickly raised a cloud which completely enveloped and concealed their small island home. In commemoration of this fortunate escape the spirits of this worthy burgher and his followers have continued to smoke almost without interruption unto this very day; which is said to be the cause of the remarkable fog which often hangs over this spot, even on a clear afternoon. After the death of the faithful Peter it fell into the hands of Van Twiller (a clerk in the company's warehouse at Amsterdam) for his personal use; the island had then come to be called "Nutten Island," from the great amount of excellent nuts to be found there.

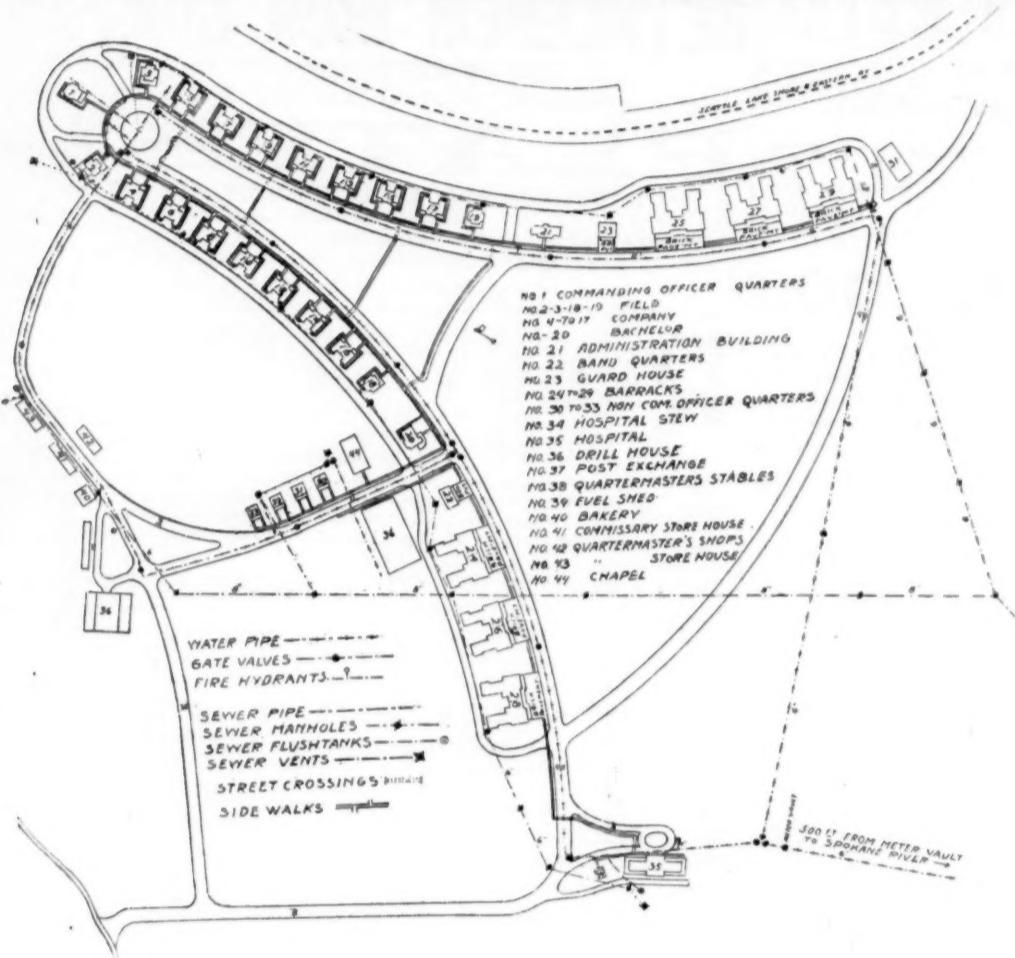
During the English colonial period this island had become by common consent a perquisite to the office of governor, and on the 26th of September, 1691, it was decreed that "Governors Island" be added to the county of New York. In the autumn of 1710 Governors Island served as a landing place for the first immigrants, who were Palatines, homeless and destitute. They had been driven from their country by the war between Louis XIV., on the one hand, and Austria and Holland, on the other. The following year it was used (for a few months) as a quarantine station.

It was in the year 1688, when the British colonies in America begged so piteously for protection against the threatened invasion of the French fleet, that Governor Clinton secured, by his own personal, patriotic appeals, \$75,000, to be used in strengthening the harbor. The sincerity of the man may be questioned, for, just that amount was expended by him during the same year for the building of a pleasure house on Governors Island. The distress entailed by this man's reported perfidy and carelessness was made evident when, in the following spring, Howe anchored off Sandy Hook with a force of 24,000 of England's best men. No strength of will could suffice to hold New York and its open harbor against such a powerful enemy; it was impossible to prevent them from landing and taking possession of all the islands in the bay, unopposed. Men-of-war passed untouched through the Narrows and made their way at will up the broad Hudson, unhurried by the batteries on either shore. This was only subsequent to the evacuation of New York by the Americans and the establishment of the British (in their stead), who proceeded to fortify and garrison "Governors Island." They held this fort until the restoration of peace in 1783, when the importance of the situation was again forgotten and the island leased to a quack doctor named Pierce, who built on it a hotel and laid out a race track, afterward remodelled by Gen. Grant and used for the speeding of his fast horses. It has since degenerated into a path for bicycles.

It was not until after the retirement of Washington from the Presidency that the feeling between France and the United States grew to be so serious. Congress finally became interested and appropriated a suitable sum for fortifications on Governors Island, and further recommended that it be garrisoned by troops in the pay of the United States, and that it become known as Fort Jay. So great was the alarm felt in regard to the helpless condition of the harbor that when rumor brought the French rapidly nearer, terror induced the professors and students of Columbia College to come down in a body and offer their assistance—not waiting to don their scholarly garb, they fell to with shovels and wheelbarrows, which thus gave rise to the story that "Fort Jay was ever haunted by black men."

In 1799 the old fort was entirely demolished, and in its place rose the walls of Fort Columbus. It has two casement flanks, is of stone and accommodates three companies of infantry. Buttercups and daisies grow in the sodded moat, from which the miniature drawbridge has never been lifted. Over the sally-port, broken and scarred by time and weather, is a piece of carving—so beautiful as to demand attention still, in spite of all demolition. Around it hangs a pretty story of the salvation of a man's life. During these years Castle William held many prisoners of war. One captive, a spy, was sent on parole one June morning; he came upon the colonel's little daughter, who was watching the builders. With her innocent blue eyes lifted to his, she wished to know why he was not at work like those men? He made answer that her father would not permit him to work, because he had done wrong. "But," he added, "if you can get me a piece of stone and a chisel I will carve him a piece to put over the sally-port." The childish messenger was not to be refused, and each day found the little maid beside "her prisoner," eagerly watching for the flag and cannon and shield that began, in turn, to appear from beneath what proved a master-hand.

One day he seemed so weary and worked so slowly that Alice asked him: "What makes you so tired?" Picking her up he kissed her, but gave no answer. He was to die on the morrow. The colonel came up at that moment and saw, for the first time, the piece of carving. He was able to gain a reprieve, deeming it too great a misfortune to lose such a master-piece. So the work continued for a month longer. At last it was finished. Alice was permitted to go with the men and watch this jewel set. Becoming wearied by the tediousness of the task, she wandered about the moat gathering wild flowers. Seeing some especially fine dandelions growing directly beneath the workmen, she ran eagerly forward to secure the coveted blossoms, when, with a rude jerk, ab-



of distance and expense of construction. The greatest distance between points is not over 2,800 feet. The ground upon which the post is to be built is of a gravel formation, susceptible of easy drainage, and the surface has a general but slight slope, from the commanding officer's quarters down through the lines of officers' quarters and through the parade ground of about thirteen feet in the whole distance to the road across the foot of the parade.

The site of the hospital is inclosed by a grove of large, handsome pine trees, and from this point the timber line runs along to the west of the south line of barracks and quarters, touching the buildings again near the commanding officer's quarters. The stock houses, bakery, shops and stables are located west of the post proper and convenient to a span of the Great Northern Railroad, which now runs through a cut bank on the north side of the post about forty-five feet below the level of the plateau. Under a right of way recently granted by Congress this road will change its course, and the main line will pass to the west of the stock houses. Contract has been let for one two-company barrack, four double sets of officers' quarters and one double set of non-commissioned officers' quarters, at a total cost of \$94,300, to Mr. Moses Keefe, of Omaha, Neb., and work will be commenced on April 1 next.

The Deutsche Armee Zeitung institutes a comparison between the German gun of 8.8 cm. caliber and the two French field guns of 8 and 9 cm. by showing the trajectories of the three guns at all ranges up to 5,000 meters, a comparison which is decidedly in favor of both the French pieces, the trajectories of which are considerably flatter. The initial velocity of the German gun is 422 meters per second, a velocity falling at 4,000 meters to 208 meters per second, while the French 8 cm. piece has an initial velocity of 465 meters, and the 9 cm. of 432, these velocities at 4,000 meters falling only to 249 and 232 meters per second respectively. On these data there can be no question, says the above-mentioned journal, as to the ballistic superiority of the French guns over the German.

did greatly abound throughout this savage and pagan country. They floated up the channel, vulgarly known as East River.

Turn over a few pages in the history of these Knickerbockers and you may read of the success of their undertaking, of the purchase of a piece of ground, really no larger than was covered by a man's breeches, and of many queer doings on "Mannahata." We have to do with one "William the Testy," second governor of this "New Amsterdam." It was this man who so patiently endured much scoffing from the worthy burghers, because he proposed to defend his city against the Yankees by mere wind. But William Kieft was not to be jeered out of his windmills; he had seen them perched upon the ramparts of his native city, Saardam, and was convinced they were connected with the great principle of defense. The blowing of the trumpets around the walls of Jericho was not attended with more success than that which met "Anthony the Trumpeter" when he lifted the windy instrument to his lips and struttied up and down the ramparts, for in the hands of Anthony Van Corlear this mouthpiece seemed as potent as the horn of the paladin Astolpho. The Yankees fled precipitously, and our peaceful brethren settled back again into their quiet, happy ways.

Most of these remarkable fortifications were thrown up on Paganack Island. Instead of the war-cry heralded by lusty Anthony of old, we now see mounted upon a modern breastwork the blue-coated bugler and hear his echo, "Peace!" Some traditions have it that when, in the summer of 1665, Sir George Cartwright carried to Governor Peter Stuyvesant a summons to surrender, this good old man became so indignant as to leave behind him all traces of his past glory, and shaking the dust of the city of "New York" from off his feet, he beat an immediate, though growling retreat to the island of Paganack. We like to think that charming little spot of 100 acres was really the "bowery," of which we have heard, and to feel that there he enjoyed a tranquility of mind ever before denied him. The place soon became "a bit of garden ground fair to see."

Peter still retained his hatred of the English race, how-

was pulled back. A stone had slipped from its moorings and, crashing down, must have killed the child but for instant thought and action of the young prisoner, who was crushed beneath its weight.

Our story has a happy ending, however, for the man was tenderly nursed back to life and was pardoned. Children who call this golden-haired maid "grandmother" came over often to show their children the piece of carving which saved a man's life.

Across the "parade ground," facing this memorial, stand two old oak trees, which bear the saddest of records. They served as gallows for many of the men imprisoned in Castle William during the civil war. Many, too, stood beneath those protecting outspread branches to die a "soldier's death." After you pass the new set of "quarters" (houses of the line officers) of "Hurricane Row," you see "Castle William." It stands on a bed of rocks, which had heretofore greatly endangered navigation. It is a circular building of brownstone, three stories high, and greatly resembling a huge Dutch cheese box. The summit and upper tiers of casemates are reached by means of two winding stairways, built of stone, and encased in a circular brick tower.

From the parapets frown many guns, of no earthly use, but those protruding from the casemates below give a greeting of good will to every foreign man-of-war as she passes by and the little cannon at the base tells the beginning and ending of every day. About eighty-five prisoners are living in the castle now. Nearest this old fort, and facing New York, is an unpretentious frame building, used as a post hospital. It is under the surveillance of the medical officer, and his able corps of Red Cross legionaries. There are no interments made on the island now, the space being too crowded. The bodies of soldiers are escorted to Cypress Hill National Cemetery, Long Island. Down in the northern part a portion of ten acres has been set aside for use by the Ordnance Department.

The little "arsenal" is made to seem very frightful and unapproachable from its intimidating piles of cannon balls and rows of guns. Strange to say, this is another warlike park, where "Peace" is again the watchword. A tiny Smithsonian is probably the most interesting thing to be found here. Among other relics you see Sheridan's horse, and are made to feel he has found a strange resting place.

The church on the island was built by Trinity, and in 1847 was dedicated to St. Cornelius the Centurian, and fully consecrated by a body of clergy. It is a simple frame chapel, of Gothic architecture, and will seat about 150 persons. The interior is rude in the extreme save for some beautiful memorials of loved ones who had fought, as well as worshipped beneath the flags and guidons that droop from the rafters and hang over the entrance. Trinity Church still supplies the rector and the services have been read and the worshippers blessed by the same beloved hands for thirty years.

The old south battery, a familiar landmark, is situated on the southerly point of the island. The rear is enclosed by a two-story brick building, used by the officers for clubrooms, one room below being reserved for use as a Catholic chapel. Probably the part that would attract most attention is the "hop room." In one end of the long space is a platform for the band, but in no other way is the sameness relieved, unless by the flag-draped walls.

The officers and their friends fill the room nearly every Friday night. At a hop given on the eve of the new year, just as the clock struck the hour of midnight, the bugler sounded "Taps," a feeling of sadness was soon dispelled, for close upon the death call, came the "I Can't Get Them Up," sending forth a jolly "re-veille" to the year newly born. The rest of Governors Island is devoted to the Headquarters of the Department of the East. The lawn is studded with beautiful trees, and the two lines of "staff quarters" embrace, at the south end, the old brick building, first used as a hospital, now set aside for office work.

"All kingdoms, great and small,
Have each, their rise, their progress and their fall;
Each, in its turn, has swayed a potent sceptre."

And 'twas by raking among these ashes of departed greatness that some sparks of true knowledge have been found and my lamp of wisdom illuminated.

MARY GRACE CORBIN.

FRENCH OPINION OF OUR NAVY.

"Le Yacht" has a study of the swift cruisers of the United States as compared with those of other navies,

and considers that the Brooklyn, in total effectiveness, is equal to any vessels of her kind, built or building, belonging to other navies, if, indeed, she is not superior to any. The Dupuy de Lôme, for instance, with a speed fairly comparable to that of the Brooklyn, and with stronger armor protection, is inferior in heavy guns, has a smaller displacement, and, so far as can be judged by her lines, is not as fine a sea boat as the American vessel. Italy possesses in the Carlo Alberto, Vittor Pisani, Giuseppe Garibaldi, and Varese, four fine 20-knot armored cruisers having a partial armor belt of 15 cm. nickel steel, but these vessels, more heavily armored than the Brooklyn, are inferior to her in gun power and displacement. Italy has also the Sicilia, Sardegna, and Re Umberto of nearly 14,000 tons, but any of these vessels would find the offensive power of her two 34 cm. guns inferior in a fight with the Brooklyn to the fire which the latter could converge on an adversary from her six 20 cm. guns. The two finest Russian armored cruisers are the Rurik and the Rossia, which, though strongly armored, and carrying powerful guns, are inferior to the Brooklyn in speed. The Spanish Carlos V. displaces 9,255 tons, and has a speed of 20 knots. Her armor belt and armored deck at 5 cm. thick, and, besides smaller

and armored deck are 5 cm. thick, and, besides smaller 25 mm. thick. "She, however," opines "Le Yacht," "is open to the same criticism as the Sardegna, viz., that she has too few guns, and that guns and gun armor are too heavy for the insufficiently protected hull." "Le Yacht," as the result of its study of the subject, arrives at the conclusion that the great cruisers will play an important rôle in modern naval war, to which smaller cruisers, however great their number, will be radically inadequate.

"Le Yacht" compares the American "commerce destroyers" Olympia, Columbia, Minneapolis, New York and Brooklyn with the foreign cruisers of a similar type. Summing up the characteristics of the American vessels, it considers that the earliest built vessel, the Olympia, is overgunned, and that she has neither sufficient speed nor armor protection; that the Columbia and Minneapolis, insufficiently armed, and with relatively slight armor protection, but very high speed, are specially adapted only for the capture of the great Atlantic liners, and that the Brooklyn and New York, with heavier guns, more efficient armor protection, and a somewhat lower speed, are perhaps rather intended to defend the American merchant Navy against the attacks of hostile cruisers than to act themselves as destroyers of an enemy's commerce. The commerce destroyers of France can as yet hardly be said to exist, as the D'Entrecasteaux, Chateaurenaud and Guichen, have not yet been launched and no account need be taken of slower and weaker vessels. The D'Entrecasteaux, when completed, with a displacement of 8,100 tons, an armored deck 10 cm. thick, two 24 cm. guns in armored turrets, a speed of 19 knots and a coal-carrying capacity of 1,000 tons, will be as notably inferior to the Minneapolis in both these latter respects, as she will be superior in guns and in her armored deck. The Chateaurenaud, with a speed of 23 knots and coal-carrying capacity of 2,000 tons, will be fairly equal to the Minneapolis in guns also. The Guichen, having a displacement of 8,300 tons, will be about on a par in size and power with the Chateaurenaud, and these two vessels may, therefore, be considered as nearly as possible on an equality with the 7,500-ton American vessel. "It must not, however, be forgotten," adds "Le Yacht," "that the Minneapolis had been completed before the French vessels were placed on the stocks—a fact which shows how much France has been left behind in respect of large cruisers." "Le Yacht" considers the German cruisers, building or built, notably inferior to the American cruisers, as well as to the two last-named French vessels, and unequal in any case to the successful pursuit of the large Atlantic steamers. The South American Republics possess some large and fast-armored cruisers, among which is the Buenos Ayres, belonging to the Argentine Republic, having a displacement of 4,740 tons, two 20 cm. guns in turrets with armor 12 cm. thick, four 15 cm. guns, besides smaller pieces, a coal capacity of 1,400 tons, and speed of 23.2 knots. Two other vessels, little inferior to this in speed, are the 9 de Julio, and 25 de Mayo, but their displacement, 3,600 and 3,200 tons, respectively, is too low to admit of prolonged pursuit of large steamers. Passing over the 19-knot Nichteroy, belonging to Brazil, and the 22.78-knot Blanco Encalada, belonging to Chili, the Congresso, which will soon be launched for the latter country, will take rank with the Minneapolis. Her displacement is 7,500 tons, and speed 23 knots, while she will carry four 15 cm. Canet quick-firing guns, and armor protection varying from 4 to 12.5 cm. in thickness. Classifying the armored cruisers of various nationalities, "Le Yacht," as the result of its study, thus places them: First come the Powerful and the Terrible, the eight vessels of the Diadem type, the Blake and the Blenheim. Next it places the Chateaurenaud, the Minneapolis, the Colobia, the Chilian cruiser Congresso, and the D'Entrecasteaux. The English cruisers of the Edgar type are markedly inferior to all the foregoing, while the German armored cruisers are hardly on an equality with English cruisers of the second class. "But," adds "Le Yacht," "if the Powerful and Terrible have been brought into this list for purposes of classification, because they have no armor belt, it must not be forgotten that these two vessels have been built to be fighting ships, as much as corsairs. Regarded simply from the commerce-destroying point of view, the Minneapolis can only be considered as surpassed in total power by English vessels of the Diadem type, none of which will be ready for sea for some time. It cannot, therefore, be denied that, as regards the possession of commerce-destroying vessels, the United States Navy has obtained a very considerable advance."

TO MOBILIZE THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The managers of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, to be held at Omaha, Neb., would like to have the entire National Guard of the United States assembled for maneuvers at Omaha in 1898. In brief, this plan contemplates assembling the militia of the several States of the Union in one grand school of instruction. This idea in itself is not a new one, the same plan having formed the subject of many discussions in gatherings of military men, and having been exploited in the "Army and Navy Journal" many times. But the opportunity offered by the exposition presents an occasion more favorable for the practical execution of the plan than has occurred since the idea was first advanced.

In connection with the proposed mobilization the exposition managers say:

"It is well known to all who are familiar with militia matters that each State holds encampments each year, or once in two years, the State paying the expenses in connection with such encampments. The plan under consideration involves the massing of these troops in the vicinity of Omaha during the summer of 1898, for the purpose of holding a school of instruction and affording the

troops the opportunity of actual experience in the strategy of warfare and the movements of large bodies of troops. The magnitude of this plan is not apparent to the layman at the first glance; but when it is considered that the uniformed citizen soldiery of the States of the Union number nearly 150,000, the idea grows until it assumes mammoth proportions. The idea also includes the assembling of several regiments of United States troops of all arms, including infantry, cavalry, light and heavy artillery and engineer corps.

"It is believed that every State in the Union could be depended upon to send its troops to this encampment for the sake of the advantage to be derived from such an experience. The expenses involved would be little, if any, more than the usual expenses attached to the regular State encampments, and the superior advantages offered by a summer campaign approaching as nearly as may be the experiences of actual warfare would be of incalculable value to all the troops.

"The plan suggested contemplates having the entire affair under the direction of officers of the regular Army. To do this it would be necessary to secure the co-operation of the Secretary of War, but as several former Secretaries of War have advocated very warmly the idea of fostering the State Militia, it is not anticipated that there would be any great difficulty in securing the active and hearty co-operation of the Government in such a movement.

"With Army officers in command of the forces, the opportunity offered for actual experience in field movements would be unbounded. Omaha is a typical inland city, and the rolling prairies surrounding the city on three sides would afford a field of action for the troops which would give ample opportunity for the display of strategic ability. A general plan of action, including the besieging and defending of the city, would allow of movements of troops covering the entire range of problems in the science of war. For strategic purposes the cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs might be regarded as a single city, and the broad Missouri, flowing through the center of this great city, would open another field for strategic movements, which would exercise the skill and ingenuity of the most learned officers.

"An army of 150,000 men could be divided into forces of attack and defense, which would give a large force on either side. Batteries of heavy artillery, to be provided by the Federal Government, could be entrenched upon the bluffs commanding the river and the surrounding country, and ample opportunity for the location of siege guns would be afforded by the high ridges surrounding the city. The uniformed militia of the United States numbers about 150,000 men. Four-fifths of this force is located east of the Mississippi. The trans-Mississippi States and Territories have a militia force numbering about 32,000 men, distributed substantially as follows: Arizona, 300; Arkansas, 2,300; California, 5,000; Colorado, 1,600; Minnesota, 2,000; Missouri, 2,000; Montana, 600; Nebraska, 1,200; Idaho, 500; Iowa, 2,500; Kansas, 1,700; Louisiana, 1,000; South Dakota, 800; Nevada, 600; New Mexico, 700; North Dakota, 600; Oregon, 1,500; Texas, 3,200; Washington, 2,000; Wyoming, 500; Oklahoma, 150; Utah, 1,100.

"Aside from the experience afforded the troops participating in the great event, the opportunity would be afforded the soldiers, and especially those from Eastern States, of visiting the great West and the exposition."

PACIFIC BLOCKADES.

With reference to the formal announcement of the pacific blockade of Crete, received from the Powers signatory to the Berlin Treaty, Secretary of State Sherman said: "There is no certainty that this Government will recognize it. There will be at least an acknowledgment of the receipt of the notes, but this is a point of etiquette. Whether this Government will go further is a matter to be decided in the future. In any event we have no commerce with Crete, and there is no likelihood that an attempt will be made by this Government to test the rights of the Powers to enforce the blockade."

The last pacific blockade of the coasts of Greece, in which France, Great Britain and Russia joined, resulted in the battle of Navarino. This was in 1827, and it is the first recorded instance of a blockade of this sort. The Powers will hardly undertake to enforce such a blockade against any principal State that should challenge it. In 1887 the majority of the Institut de Droit International adopted the following declaration upon the subject of pacific blockade: "The establishment of a blockade without a state of war should not be considered as allowable by international law, except under the following conditions: (1) Vessels under foreign flags may freely enter in spite of the blockade; (2) the pacific blockade should be declared, officially, notified and maintained by a sufficient force; (3) the vessels of the blockaded power, which do not respect such a blockade, may be sequestered. The blockade being over, they should be restored, with their cargoes, to their owners, but without claim to indemnity."

Twice before within this century England has blockaded the ports of Greece, in 1850 and again in 1894, but she did not undertake to enforce the blockade against vessels not belonging to Greeks. When France in 1898 blockaded the ports of Mexico, and in the blockade of Formosa in 1894, no distinction was made in favor of foreign powers. In 1861 the U. S. District Court, District of Columbia, declared that "blockade itself is a belligerent right, and can only legally have place in a state of war." Hautefeuille, "Droits des Nations Natives," tom. iii., pp. 10, 182, declares that a blockade is "an act of war. It is the result of a previous act, which can only take place during war—the complete conquest and continued possession of a part of the enemy's territory."

This is, no doubt, the doctrine our Government would insist upon should the occasion ever require it.

In addition to the facts we give elsewhere concerning the Grant Monument parade, to be held on April 27, it has been decided that simultaneously with the land parade, there will be a marine parade in the North River, while a number of U. S. men-of-war will also be anchored off Grant's tomb. Marines and bluejackets from the fleet, as well as those from the Navy Yard, will also be landed to march in the shore parade. Gen. Dodge has received a number of letters from organizations asking for places in the line of march. These include military schools, volunteer organizations, Grand Army Posts, etc. Gen. Dodge wants it known that no bicyclist will be allowed in the line of march. A feature expected to excite much interest will be the school division. It will be commanded by Capt. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A., and will be made up by representatives of the American Guards, public and parochial schools of New York and Brooklyn, and private schools. It is estimated that there will be 7,000 in the section.

The third verse of the song of the Mexican War, "Come Fill the Bowl," published on page 498 of the "Journal" of March 13, should read as follows:
 Come fill the bowl, for sword 'gainst sword is flashing,
 I see a shade on Cerro Gordo's sun;
 But see! What stately warrior is dashing
 Straight up the steep, o'returning lance and gun.
 But, now! he's on the summit, victory flashing
 From Harney's saber tells the day is won.
 Huzzah! Huzzah!

Secretary Alger, on March 24 appointed Frederick C. Squires, of Michigan, to be his private secretary, and Victor L. Mason, of Washington, D. C., to be his confidential clerk. Mr. Squires was formerly a clerk in the Record and Pension Office of the War Department. Mr. Mason has been clerk to the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.

It is rumored that Gen. Curtis, of New York, instead of being made Assistant Secretary of War, is to be appointed the civilian member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, the compensation of which is \$5,000 a year and traveling expenses. The place is now held by ex-Representative Outhwaite, of Ohio, who was appointed by President Cleveland.

Capt. Robert K. Evans, 12th Inf., will probably succeed Maj. Arthur S. Wagner as instructor in the Department of Military Art at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth. Maj. Wagner will be detailed to take charge of the Military Information Department of the Adjutant General's Office. Capt. Evans recently returned from service as military attaché to the American Embassy at Berlin.

A dispatch from Madrid, March 9, says: "Señor Canovas has declared that no more soldiers will be sent to Cuba. 'Gen. Weyler,' he said, 'would willingly have his army reinforced with 20,000 more men, but as this is not absolutely necessary to meet the requirements of the campaign, it is my duty to see that no unwarranted sacrifices are imposed upon the nation. The government is determined not to send another soldier to Cuba.'"

Secretary Long has instructed Adm. Bunce to assemble all the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron under his command that the exigencies of the service do not require elsewhere, at New York, April 27, to participate in the exercises attending the formal presentation of the Grant monument to the City of New York. The following vessels will probably be present: New York, Indiana, Columbus, Maine, Amphitrite, Massachusetts, Texas, Fern, Terror and Katahdin.

The probable promotion of Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., commanding the Dept. of Dakota, to the rank of Major General upon the retirement of Maj. Gen. T. H. Ruger, on April 2, will create a vacancy to be filled from the Colonels of the line. The most probable appointment at this writing is that of Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Inf., U. S. A. The retirement of Brig. Gen. Wheaton will create another vacancy, which is likely to be filled by the appointment of either Col. Thomas M. Anderson, 14th Inf., or Col. James F. Wade, 5th Cav. The friends of Col. Henry C. Merriam, 7th Inf., will make strong efforts looking to his appointment.

The members of the Commandery of the State of New York, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, are proposing to give a banquet to their commander, Gen. Horace Porter, before he sails for Europe in May, to begin his duties as Ambassador to France. The following are the names of the committee having the matter in charge: Gen. H. L. Burnett, chairman; Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A.; Rear Adm. Henry Erben, U. S. N.; Gen. G. M. Dodge; Lieut. Comdr. James Parker, late U. S. N.; Col. George L. Gillespie, U. S. A.; Col. Charles H. Suydam; Paym. George De F. Barton; Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. McKay, U. S. N.; Lieut. Col. William C. Church; Paym. A. Noel Blakeman, U. S. N.; Maj. F. H. Phipps, O. D., U. S. A.; Paym. George Wilson, late U. S. N.; Col. F. C. Loveland; Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard; Capt. W. J. Carlton, secretary and treasurer.

Secretary Long will probably announce within a few days the assignment of two naval officers to London and Paris as the naval attaches of the American Embassies in those cities. Lieut. Comdr. William S. Cowles has already been ordered detached from London, and will assume command of the dispatch boat Fern upon his arrival in the United States. There is a probability that he will be succeeded by Lieut. Charles E. Colahan. Lieut. Comdr. R. P. Rodgers, on duty as naval attaché in Paris, will also be relieved, but his successor has not yet been chosen. Lieut. Comdr. Rodgers has been abroad since 1892, and has efficiently performed his duties. It has been announced by Secretary Long that it will be his policy not to permit the return to European posts of officers who have already seen service as naval attaches. The officers will be named for a tour of four years. Lieut. A. P. Niblack, who was recently assigned to duty in Berlin, may relieve Lieut. Comdr. Rodgers in Paris and be connected with the Embassy which will be presided over by Gen. Horace Porter. In the event of Lieut. Niblack's transfer, some officer will go to Berlin.

Contractor Walsh, builder of the new dry dock at New York has brought suit for \$50,000 damages against Com-

modore Sicard, commandant of the New York Navy Yard. Walsh bases his claim on assault and trespass committed on his workmen early this week by marines ordered by Commodore Sicard to clear the yard of workmen, whose presence, in the judgment of Civil Engineer Menocal, interfered with the docking of the Puritan. The Board appointed to test the new dry dock at the New York Navy Yard has made a report to the Navy Department, recommending its acceptance by the Government. The report says that the Puritan entered the dock without difficulty. The pumping plant was found to operate satisfactorily. The measurements of the board revealed the fact that the dock is 21 inches shorter than the specifications require. In view of the fact that the dock is 612 feet long on the floor, which is sufficient to dock any ship in the service, or contemplated, neither the board nor the Department consider this a sufficient cause for rejection of the dock. The dock is of 29 feet draught over the sill, and is 70 feet wide at the bottom of the abutments.

Considerable speculation is rife as to the men who will be named as chairman of two important service committees. The retirement of Senators Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Squire, of Washington, left vacant the offices of chairman of the Naval Committee and Coast Defense Committee. At present Senator Hale, who is chairman of the Committee on Printing, is the senior member of the Naval Committee, and if he desires a transfer to the Naval Committee can get it. There is reason to believe, however, that he prefers the Committee on Printing, and will give way to some other Republican member. Senator Perkins, who is the second senior member of the committee, is chairman of the Committee on Fisheries, and it may be that he would give up this place to secure the vacant head of the Naval Committee. Senator William E. Chandler is anxious to secure the office, however, and will make a strong effort to obtain it when the reorganization of the committees occur. Senator Hawley, who is chairman of the Military Committee, is senior member of the Coast Defense Committee. He would prefer that some other member of the committee get the chairmanship of Coast Defenses, and Senator McBride, of Oregon, it is reported, has a good chance of getting the billet. It is possible that after the tariff bill is out of the way, the Republicans of the Senate will join with the Populists in attempting a reorganization, and if this is done, the vacancies will be filled. In the meantime there is little chance of any legislation of interest to the two services being passed by the Upper House.

The competition for the office of Chief of Bureau of Navigation, which will become vacant on April 6, by reason of the retirement of Rear Adm. Ramsay, is growing in interest. Some bitterness has been lent the contest as a result of the action of Commo. Howell in filing a protest against the detail of Rear Adm. Bunce to this duty. In his communication to the Department Commo. Howell, it is understood, declares that if Rear Adm. Bunce's nomination to the position should be made, he will appear before the Naval Committee of the Senate in opposition to its confirmation. It is said that Commo. Howell is influenced in this by the action of the Admiral with reference to his promotion from Captain to Commodore, and he holds Adm. Bunce responsible for the delay in this promotion. It is not in the least likely that personal opposition, however occasioned, will be allowed to determine the question of the selection of Adm. Ramsay's successor. Adm. Bunce stands an excellent chance of securing the detail, notwithstanding Commo. Howell's protest. He would not object to a transfer to Washington, and his friends are pushing him earnestly. Capt. Robley D. Evans is not out of the race by any means, and he has such strong backing that he may be selected. It was reported that Secretary Long had offered the succession to Rear Adm. Ramsay to Capt. Henry C. Taylor, commanding the Indiana, but no confirmation of the report could be obtained. It is known that the Secretary is considering Capt. Taylor's name. Capt. John W. Philip is also mentioned in connection with the prospective vacancy, but his friends have given up all hope that he will secure the position.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

A large number of bills relating to the services have been introduced into Congress, but none of them are likely to receive attention at the present session. Among those in the Senate are the following: S. R. 11, authorizing the wearing of the distinctive badge adopted by the Sons of Veterans, U. S. Army, upon all occasions of ceremony. The War Department reported against this bill during the last session. S. 461, appropriating \$100,000 for a dry dock at Portsmouth Navy Yard. S. 613, appropriating \$100,000 to purchase the patents of the late Beverly Kennan for a counterpoise battery. S. 620, to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service. S. 635, to establish a bureau of military education (in charge of an Army officer) and to promote the adoption of uniform military drill in the public schools of the several States and Territories. S. 661, to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers in the Army. S. 718, to adjust the pay of graduates under the decisions in the Tyler, Martin and Watson cases. S. 756, to give the widow of Dr. Solomon Sharp, late Surgeon, U. S. N., a pension of \$50 a month.

Senator Hawley has reintroduced the Lamont and Militia Reorganization bills.

In the Senate on Monday Mr. Gear presented a petition of the Iowa Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States, praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a national military park at Vicksburg. Mr. Martin (for Mr. Daniel), S. 1,009, to authorize the Light-house Board to pay to Chamblin, Delaney & Scott the sum of \$2,125. Mr. Clark introduced a bill (S. 1,020) for the proper official recognition of William F. Tiemann. Mr. Chandler reintroduced the following bills: S. 1,044, concerning retirements and promotions in the Navy; S. 1,045, for the relief of Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, U. S. N., and S. 1,046, providing for the use by the United States of devices invented by its naval officers while engaged in its service and covered by letters patent. Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill (S. 1,059) granting increase of pension to survivors of the Mexican and Indian wars and to their widows.

Senator Warren: S. 849, providing for the marking and monumenting of the battlefield of Massacre Hill; also S. 852, granting a pension to all honorably discharged officers and enlisted men who served in the military and naval service of the United States ninety days or more. Senator Davis: S. 878, to fix the rank, pay and emoluments of the Commander of the Army of the United States; S. 879, for the relief of Capt. William Fletcher, U. S. A.; also S. 883, to make Commo. William P. McCann, U. S. N., a Rear Admiral, retired.

On Friday of last week Senator Bate introduced S. 931, to construct a road to the National Cemetery at Dover, Tennessee. Senator Burrows, S. 957, to authorize the President to retire the instructor of swordsmanship at the U. S. Military Academy at the age of 62 years on the pay of a Lieutenant of the junior class in the Navy. Senator Culom introduced a bill (S. 773) to appoint Commo. Edward E. Potter, U. S. N., retired, Rear Admiral, retired; also S. 782, for the relief of Andrew J. Whitaker, late special disbursing agent of the Navy Department. Also the following bills, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs: S. 791, to construct a road from Springfield, Ill., to the national cemetery adjacent thereto; S. 792, fixing the date of the restoration to rank of Capt. Tenorod Ten Eyck; S. 805, for the relief of the persons who sustained damage by the explosion of an ammunition chest of Battery F, 2d U. S. Art., July 16, 1894; S. 826, granting a pension to Peter J. Osterhaus, a Brigadier General in the Union Army in the late rebellion.

S. 1,044. Mr. Chandler—Authorizes retirement of Navy officers, after thirty years' service, the transfer of officers who fail in the physical examination to the retired list, with the rank to which their seniority entitles them and the retirement with the existing rank of those, whose professional fitness is found to be partially impaired without fault or indiscretion on their part. Ensigns of three years' service—two at sea—if qualified under Secs. 1,493 and 1,496 Revised Statutes, shall be entitled to promotion to the grade of junior lieutenant, otherwise the next officer on the list is to be promoted. This should not apply to officers disabled by wounds or sickness incurred in the time of duty, or who shall satisfactorily prove that they made all proper efforts to render such sea service. S. 1,087. To increase the pension of the widow of Gen. B. S. Roberts, U. S. A.; S. 1,088, granting a pension to Mrs. Frances C. De Russey; S. 1,089, granting a pension of \$40 per month to the widow of Prof. James Mercier; S. 1,095, to increase the pension of the widow of Capt. George W. Yates, 7th Cav.; S. 1,101, to pay the widow of Surg. Charles S. Tripes, U. S. A., \$3,000 for his services in preparing a medical manual; S. 1,115-1,116, for the relief of the representatives of John Roach; S. 1,121, to restore and retire Thomas H. Carpenter, late Captain 17th Inf.; S. 1,126, to appoint Lieut. Robert Platt, U. S. N., to the rank of Commander; S. 1,127, to provide relief for navy yard employees disabled by accident while in the performance of duty; S. 1,132, to retire John Tempany, Senior Veterinary Surg., 9th Cav.; S. 1,133, to pay the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works for losses incurred in the construction of the Texas; S. 1,138, admitting veterans of Indian wars to soldiers' homes on the same terms as rebellion veterans; S. 1,140, for the relief of Col. George H. Mendell, C. E., retired; S. 1,144, for the relief of certain officers of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; S. 1,160, to erect a statue to Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg, Pa.; S. 1,188, for the relief of Capt. Francis R. Bentler.

H. R. 1,146, to amend the articles for the government of the Navy, so as to permit depositions by witnesses in cases not capital; H. R. 1,169, providing for a naval training station at Milwaukee, Wis., for naval apprentices, the site to be selected by a commission consisting of two Navy officers and one Army officer; H. R. 1,587, gives the Virginia Military Institute 3,000 acres of public land to repair damages caused by fire; H. R. 1,573, to permit the unchaste widow of a pensioner to rehabilitate herself by living virtuously for five years. To restore to the pension rolls a remarried widow, who proves that she is again a widow or a divorcee at the date of the passage of this act; H. R. 2,199, granting a pension to Henry F. Rice, late 1st Lieutenant, U. S. A.

On Friday of last week in the House Mr. Lorimer reintroduced a bill (H. R. 1,097), authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract for the purchase of armor plate for use of the Government for a period of twenty years, at not exceeding \$240 per ton. Mr. Cummings reintroduced the following bills: H. R. 1,105, to regulate the pay of printers in the Army; H. R. 1,106, to regulate the pay of printers in the Navy and Marine Corps; H. R. 1,102, to grant the mates of the U. S. Navy a warrant rank. Mr. Walker, of Virginia, introduced H. R. 1,116, for the relief of the acting (volunteer) officers of the U. S. Navy in the War of the Rebellion. Mr. Cummings: H. R. 1,057, for the retirement of enlisted men and certain petty officers in the Army and Marine Corps, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. McClellan: H. R. 1,059, for the recognition of officers of the Army to whom the Congressional Medal of Honor has been awarded.

Mr. Wagner introduced H. R. 1,065, for the recognition of the military service of the officers and enlisted men of certain State military organizations. Mr. Birmingham introduced a bill of the same title (H. R. 1,092). Mr. Hilborn reintroduced H. R. 1,317, to restore William McElroy, late 1st Lieutenant in the U. S. Army, to his former rank. Mr. Smith, of Illinois, introduced H. R. 1,475, to restore and retire as a Captain of cavalry Thomas J. Spencer, late Captain 10th U. S. Cav. Mr. Wilson, of New York, introduced H. R. 1,565, for the relief of Maj. William M. Maynadier, a Paymaster in the U. S. Army. Mr. Bull introduced H. R. 1,578, to provide for promoting Capt. Richard G. Shaw, 1st U. S. Art., now in the retired list, to the rank of Major.

Mr. Hilborn introduced in the House H. R. 1,152 (reintroduced), to provide for organizing a naval reserve battalion in the District of Columbia. Mr. Gaines introduced a bill (H. R. 1,167), to construct a road to the National Cemetery, at Dover, Tenn. Mr. Hilborn reintroduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the House certain information relating to promotions of meritorious warrant officers of the Navy. Mr. Alexander introduced H. R. 1,196, for the relief of P. B. Monell, and to have him commissioned a brevet Captain and put upon the pension roll at \$20 per month, and for other purposes. Mr. Harmer reintroduced H. R. 1,302, for the relief of William N. Tisdall, Captain, U. S. A., retired. Mr. Hilborn reintroduced a bill (H. R. 1,120), to authorize a retired list for enlisted men and appointed petty officers of the U. S. Navy. Mr. Sturtevant reintroduced H. R. 1,117, to provide for the reinstatement, readjustment, settlement and payment of dues to Army officers in certain cases. Mr. Hilborn introduced the following bills: H. R. 1,145, to provide relief for such employees in U. S. Navy Yards as may be disabled by accident, or the families of those killed; H. R. 1,146, to amend the Articles for the government of the Navy; H. R. 1,147, for the construction of a wooden dry dock at the U. S. Navy Yard, Mare Island; H. R. 1,148, to provide for the erection and equipment of a gun factory at Benicia, Cal., for finishing and assembling ordnance for the Army and Navy.

In the House on Monday Mr. Gibson introduced H. R. 1,875, to do justice to all Union soldiers and sailors who were confined in rebel prisons; H. R. 1,876, to grant a pension to all Union soldiers and sailors in certain cases; H. R. 1,877, to increase the pensions of all helpless soldiers and sailors; H. R. 1,881, for the relief of the National Guard of East Tennessee.

On Saturday the following bills were introduced in the House: By Mr. Brownlow: H. R. 1,845, to amend the record of Capt. Thomas H. Reeves, U. S. A., retired. By Mr. Belknap (reintroduced): H. R. 1,864, to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to the soldiers

and sailors of the Mexican war, and for other purposes," approved Jan. 29, 1887. By Mr. Mahon (reintroduced): H. R. 1,654, to authorize the readjustment of the accounts of certain Army officers. By Mr. Livingston: H. R. 1,649, to construct a military road from Atlanta to McPherson Barracks, in Georgia. Also a bill (H. R. 1,647), to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Stones River.

In the House of Representatives the following have appeared: H. R. 8, calling for a report as to the status of the agreement excluding vessels of war from the Great Lakes. H. R. 11, to print additional copies of the Records of the Rebellion. H. R. 12, appointing a board of three naval officers to determine a location for the Naval Academy. H. R. 16, calling for a report on the fortification of Romer Shoals, with revolving turrets. H. R. 24, authorizing the issue of a knot and ribbon to recipients of the medal of honor. H. R. 388, to test the Belduke combination propeller for the Navy. H. R. 390, to provide for the mobilization of 15,000 regular soldiers and marines and all the State militia for ten days between July 15, 1897, and Aug. 25, 1897. H. R. 394, to censure the charge of desertion against enlisted men of the Navy who complete their term of service. H. R. 397, to establish Appomattox park in the State of Virginia. (The battlefields to be included are, we understand, now owned by Maj. Armes, U. S. A., retired.) H. R. 400, to provide for reorganization and improvement of the musical service of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps. H. R. 407, to construct a wooden dry dock at the Boston Navy Yard. H. R. 401, to erect a monument to Paul Jones in Washington. H. R. 400, to give the Navy and Marine Corps the benefit of the act to retire privates and non-commissioned officers of the Army. H. R. 462, to give Navy pay clerks the benefits of the act of March 2, 1867, and Sections 4,756, 4,757, Rev. Stat. H. R. 463, to authorize the issue of certified copies of muster rolls to honorably discharged officers and soldiers who will pay the cost. H. R. 464, to retire enlisted men of Army, Navy and Marine Corps after thirty years' service, war service to count double. H. R. 466, to increase the efficiency of the Marine Corps, and to re-establish its organization. H. R. 469, to give retired bureau chiefs of the Navy the rank of Commodore. H. R. 472, to erect a monument to Gen. Meade, in Washington. H. R. 474, appropriates \$200,000 for a dry dock at League Island. H. R. 496, to erect a statue to Gen. Slocum in Washington. H. R. 523, to retire Army officers not above the grade of Captain, and who served during the civil war with an additional grade. H. R. 594, to promote Commo. L. C. Sartori, U. S. N., retired, to be a Rear Admiral, in accordance with his original position on the Navy Register. H. R. 735, to give Lieut. Robert Platt, U. S. N., the rank of Commander. H. R. 1,103, to provide for the enrollment and organization of naval reserve forces. H. R. 1,116, to place acting volunteer officers U. S. Navy during the civil war on the Navy retired list.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H. R. 5—Mr. Mercer: For the transfer of the Fort Omaha Reservation to the State of Nebraska.

H. R. 18—Mr. Grosvenor: To prevent trespassing upon and providing for the protection of the Chickamauga National Military Park.

H. R. 62—Mr. Ellis: To exchange rifles with the Oregon National Guard, giving them such additional number over the exchange as they may require for their full equipment.

H. R. 65—Mr. Fitzgerald: To equalize the pensions paid to the Union soldiers and sailors of the rebellion of 1861-63, and to the widows of said Union soldiers and sailors.

H. R. 67—Mr. Grow: Fixing the lowest rate of pension for disability at \$12 per month.

H. R. 68—Mr. Grow: Providing that the widows of pensioners married before the close of the late war shall receive the same rate of pension that the pensioner was receiving at the time of his death, provided that the rate of her pension shall not be less than \$12 a month.

H. R. 77—Mr. Bennett: Providing that in addition to the companies of volunteer militia now authorized in the District of Columbia there may be organized not more than four companies of naval militia, which shall constitute a battalion to be known as the naval battalion of the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. That the officers of the naval battalion shall consist of one commander, and a staff to consist of one executive officer, with the rank of lieutenant commander, one adjutant, one chief engineer, one paymaster and one surgeon, each with the rank of lieutenant, and one assistant engineer, with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade.

Sec. 3. That each company shall consist of one lieutenant, one junior lieutenant, two ensigns, and not less than two nor more than six crews, each crew to consist of not exceeding sixteen petty officers and men.

Sec. 4. That in all matters not otherwise specially provided for the provisions of law which provide for the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia shall apply to the naval battalion.

Sec. 5. That general routine of duty, discipline and exercises of the naval battalion, and parts thereof, shall conform with the laws, customs and usages of the Navy, as far as the same apply, and where they do not apply they such routine of duty, discipline and exercises shall conform to the laws governing the volunteer forces of the District of Columbia.

H. R. 79—Mr. Overstreet: Fixing the pension for total loss of hearing at \$50 a month.

H. R. 174—Mr. Grosvenor: That in order to obtain practical benefits of great value to the country from the establishment of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, the park and its approaches are hereby declared to be a national field for military maneuvers for the regular Army of the United States and the National Guard of the States.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, within the limits of appropriations which may from time to time be available for such purpose, to assemble, at his discretion, in camp at such season of the year and for such period as he may designate, at this field of military maneuvers, such portions of the military forces of the United States as he may think best, to receive military instruction there. The Secretary of War is further authorized to make and publish regulations governing the assembling of the National Guard of the several States upon the maneuvering grounds, and he may detail instructors from the regular Army for such forces during their exercises.

S. 20—Mr. Allen: To provide for the transfer of the Fort Sidney Military Post Reserve to the State of Nebraska for educational purposes.

S. 77—Mr. Allen: Making all persons who served 90 days during the civil war eligible to a pension.

S. 97, 98—Mr. White: To pay the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, \$14,742.58 for extra work on the Monterey, and \$32,823 for the horse-power penalty imposed.

S. 150—Mr. Cannon: Granting to the Utah Orphans' Home Association a portion of the Fort Douglas Military Reservation.

S. 186—Mr. Thurston: Increasing all pensions for the

rebellion 25 per cent., except those granted by special act of Congress.

S. 194—Mr. Thurston: Provides that John Tempney, having served in the Army of the United States of America in the capacities of an enlisted man and veterinary surgeon for more than thirty years, be, and is hereby, retired from active service and placed upon the retired list as veterinary surgeon, and that he receive during life 75 per centum of the active pay and allowances of a senior veterinary surgeon of the United States Army.

RECENT DEATHS.

2d Lieut. William W. Haney, U. S. A., retired, who died at Bentonville, Ark., March 9, was graduated from West Point in 1892, and promoted to 2d Lieutenant, 8th U. S. Inf., but was obliged to retire Sept. 6, 1895, on account of the state of his health.

M. Frederick Martini, the inventor of the Martini rifle, who recently died, was formerly an officer of the Austrian Engineers, and as such fought in the Italian campaign of 1859. He settled in Switzerland, and gave himself up to mechanical production, inventing sometimes machines for use in the arts of peace—an embroidery machine is what the Swiss will remember him by best—and sometimes for warfare, as in the case of the weapon which (joined to the Henri barrel) brought his name at one time onto the lips of all British military men.

Comy. Sergt. Isadore Kalmus, U. S. A., who committed suicide by hanging at Fort Harrison, Mont., on March 17, enlisted in 1867, served in the 9th and 12th Inf., and was appointed Commissary Sergeant in 1879. He had a good record, but it is stated he had been dissipating lately.

Capt. Alfred Bainbridge Johnson, 14th U. S. Inf., on militia duty at St. Paul, who went to San Antonio a few weeks ago for his health, died in the post hospital there March 17. He was a son of Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. A., retired, a resident of St. Paul. The deceased officer was appointed 2d Lieutenant 7th U. S. Inf. in 1875, was promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1882 and Captain Aug. 27, 1896, and assigned to the 14th U. S. Inf. He leaves a widow and family. Capt. Johnson was an able officer, well liked by many friends, who will hear of his death with sincere regret. The remains were conveyed by his brother, Capt. R. W. Johnson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., who had been in attendance upon him, accompanied by the bereaved widow, to St. Paul for interment. The St. Paul "Globe," referring to the death, says: "With the passing of Capt. Johnson there goes another figure from the group of younger Army officers who gained distinction in the U. S. Army. Capt. Johnson came from a gallant family. His father, now a venerable but hearty man, was a soldier before him. In fact, Alfred Johnson and his brothers were born within the Army barracks and inherited the love of martial life. Two years ago Capt. Johnson was detailed as inspector of the Minnesota National Guard, and immediately jumped high in popular favor. Capt. Johnson possessed a fine military bearing, and was every inch a soldier. He was a strict disciplinarian, but he was universally loved by those under his command. He possessed in an equal degree the confidence and esteem of his superior officers. He was a gentleman of the most refined attainments. Prior to his death, Capt. Johnson expressed the desire that his funeral be conducted by the Minnesota National Guard, and that as many of that organization as possible attend his obsequies."

Gen. Bend, commanding the 1st Brigade, Minnesota National Guard, in a General Order announcing the death of Capt. Johnson, states the funeral will take place March 22, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, gives directions as to escort, etc., and says: "During the two years that Capt. Johnson was on duty with the National Guard of this State, he showed himself to be an able and efficient officer. He gave the Guard the benefit of the experience he had acquired by long service in the Army, and he endeared himself personally to all who knew him." Members of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Loyal Legion also attended the funeral.

Gen. Joseph Scott Fullerton, who was killed March 20 in a railroad accident at Oakland, Md., served during the war as an officer of Missouri troops and as Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, receiving the brevets of Colonel and Brigadier General for his gallantry and meritorious services. After the war he engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis, where he was postmaster under the Administration of President Johnson. Gen. Fullerton left Washington in connection with the work of the Chickamauga National Military Park Commission, March 21, of which he was a member, joined Gen. Boynton at Chattanooga, went to St. Louis and was returning from that city to Washington in the ill-fated train.

RETIREMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL WALKER.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., was placed on the retired list of the Navy on Saturday, March 20, by operation of law on account of age. Captain W. S. Schley has succeeded Admiral Walker on the Lighthouse Board, and, as the senior naval member, will undoubtedly be elected its chairman at the next regular meeting, to be held on April 5. Brigadier J. M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers of the Army, is the ranking officer of the board, but could not assume the duties of chairman, even if he had such aspirations, without sacrificing his more important duties in the Army.

The retirement of Adm. Walker withdraws from the active list of the Navy one of the ablest of its officers, and one whose varied experience in the Navy and in civil life has given him a rare opportunity for the development of executive ability and maturity of experience. Adm. Walker entered the service as midshipman in October, 1850, and he was a Lieutenant at the time of the Civil War, in which he served on the steamer Connecticut, Atlantic coast; on the Winnona, on the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, in Adm. Porter's fleet in the capture of New Orleans, and in the operations against Vicksburg, including the passages of the batteries both ways; two attacks on Haines' Bluff; engagement at Arkansas Post in the Yazoo Expedition, with attack on Fort Pemberton; capture of Yazoo City, and the expedition up the Yazoo River to destroy steamers, during which he had three sharp fights. He commanded the ironclad steamer Baron de Kalb in the Mississippi Squadron, and the naval battery in 15th Corps Battery at the siege of Vicksburg. He commanded the gunboat Saco, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and participated in the capture of Wilmington, N. C. His most important duty since the war has been in command of the White Squadron, and in charge of the Bureau of Navigation for eight years, from 1881 to 1889. A man so positive in character as Adm. Walker, who has occupied positions enabling him to influence the futures of others for good or for evil, could not fail to make enemies, but no one can question his ability or his professional knowledge.

The question of the eligibility of Admiral Walker for appointment to the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy has continued to be a topic of discussion. His status in the matter seems difficult to establish without a legal decision. The act of July 1, 1890, explicitly provides that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy shall be appointed from civil life. A later act, that of July 31, 1894, declares that retired Army and naval officers are eligible to any elective office, and to any office to which they may be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and that they may receive the compensation of such office, as well as their pay as retired officers. In the opinion of many this law makes Admiral Walker eligible for the Assistant Secretaryship of the Navy, as well as to any diplomatic or elective office. He is unquestionably eligible for any such office, excepting the debatable Assistant Secretaryship, but as a general statute like that of 1894 is not always held to repeal a specific statute, such as that of 1890, lay opinion is valueless in the matter. A decision of the Attorney General in his official capacity is necessary to settle the doubt.

The President and members of the Cabinet visited the cavalry post at Fort Myer, Va., on Friday, March 26, to witness a special cavalry drill. They were entertained at luncheon by Col. S. S. Sumner, commanding the post.

Gen. Miles is giving attention to the subject of changes in uniform for the Army, examining correspondence and receiving suggestions on the subject. Thus far, however, matters have reached no definite shape.

Appointments of cadets to the Military Academy, West Point, for the week ending March 25: Aaron Hoard Rudolph, Allegheny (25th Dist.), Pennsylvania; Frank J. Medick, Wheeling (1st Dist.), West Virginia; Herbert G. Higbee, Independence (3d Dist.), Iowa; Frank M. Cooper, Pottsville (13th Dist.), Pennsylvania; William G. Motlow, Lynchburg (5th Dist.), Tennessee.

A board of cavalry officers at Fort Bayard, N. M., has recommended that the carbine in scabbard be again carried on the right side of the horse, as formerly, when the old sling belt was in use. The present system is to carry the carbine on the left side and the saber on the right, which gives the trooper, when he dismounts, a better opportunity to secure his carbine, instead of having to go around the horse to do so. It is thought that the cavalry officers will not generally agree to change the present method.—"Kansas City Times."

PERSONALS.

The new Secretary of War pronounces his name Awler ger.

Capt. C. L. Cooper, 10th Cav., U. S. A., is at the Ebbitt, Washington.

Lieut. Allyn Capron, 7th U. S. Cav., on sick leave, is recuperating at Hot Springs, Ark.

Capt. J. R. Bartlett, U. S. N., registered at the Manhattan, New York City, March 24.

Col. W. M. J. Lyster, 9th Inf., has been at 1728 Q street, N. W., Washington, this week.

1st Lieut. Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf., U. S. A., has been at the Ebbitt, Washington, on leave.

Maj. Richard L. Hoxie, U. S. A., Corps of Engineers, was at the Raleigh, Washington, D. C., on leave.

Capt. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th U. S. Inf., on leave, and Mrs. Seyburn, are recent visitors in St. Augustine, Fla.

Lieut. Tracy Dickson, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., on leave from Springfield Armory, Mass., is visiting at Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. E. D. Smith, 19th U. S. Inf., under recent orders, changes station from Fort Wayne to Fort Brady, Mich.

Lieut. J. A. Ryan, 9th U. S. Cav., on leave, is visiting at 97 Liberty street, Danbury, in his native State, Connecticut.

1st Lieut. Asst. Surg. Francis A. Winter, U. S. A., is at the Raleigh, Washington, D. C., while attending examination for promotion.

Lieut. Col. D. W. Benham, 7th Inf., takes command at Fort Logan, Colo., during the absence on a few weeks' leave of Col. H. C. Merriam.

Capt. G. W. Crabb, 5th U. S. Art., whose eyes have given him much trouble lately, will spend several months on leave and seek recuperation.

Capt. Charles Willcox, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., on leave abroad, has for present address 2 Sugden road, Lavender Hill, Clapham, S. W., London, England.

Lieut. F. L. Wells, 11th U. S. Inf., on leave for three months from Fort Apache since Feb. 20 last, is visiting at 310 South Cedar street, Anderson, Ind.

It is stated that the Duke of Leeds will be appointed to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, the latter returning to England in 1898.

Capt. O. L. Hein, 1st U. S. Cav., the coming commandant of cadets at West Point, is at present on leave, with quarters at the Richmond Hotel, Washington, D. C. He has received many congratulations.

Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock leaves The Cambridge, New York City, for the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, N. C., for which place she is to start at once with her daughter, who is recovering from a long and serious illness.

Rear Adm. Thomas O. Selfridge, U. S. N., commanding the European station, arrived in Rome March 19, and paid a visit to Adm. Brin, Italian Minister of Marine. Adm. Selfridge was accompanied by his aide, Lieut. J. J. Hunker, and his secretary, Mr. Russell.

There are good reasons why the resignation of Joseph Doe as Assistant Secretary of War should be accepted in advance of the selection of his successor in office, and, aside from the fact that his appointment has never been an agreeable one to the officers of our Army.

There is a movement among Pennsylvanians in favor of Henry W. Raymond, of that State, for Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Raymond is the son of the late Henry J. Raymond, of the New York "Times," and was assistant to Hon. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy under Gen. Harrison.

The promotion of 1st Lieut. J. C. F. Tillson, 5th U. S. Inf., vice Capt. A. B. Johnson, 14th Inf., deceased, was made under the act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, which provided for promotion according to seniority, except in certain specified cases. Capt. Tillson was the senior 1st Lieutenant of the infantry line of the Army.

The prize of \$100 and a gold medal has been awarded to Lieut. J. G. Harbord, 5th Cav., by the U. S. Infantry Society, for the best written paper on "The Necessity of a Well Organized and Trained Infantry at the Outbreak of War, and the Best Means to be Adopted by the United States for Obtaining Such a Force." The judges were Senator J. R. Hawley, Gen. Horace Porter, and Mr. John C. Ropes.

Asst. Surg. M. M. Cloud, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Maj. E. D. Judd, U. S. A., is a recent guest at the Valencia, St. Augustine, Fla.

Capt. D. A. Frederick, 7th U. S. Inf., on an extended leave, is at Marshallville, Ga.

Lieut. J. S. Oyster, 1st U. S. Art., is visiting at 1830 Jackson street, San Francisco.

Lieut. J. T. Dean, 14th U. S. Inf., is visiting at 514 South 29th avenue, Omaha, Neb.

Lieut. S. Burkhardt, Jr., 10th U. S. Inf., on leave, is visiting at 878 35th Court, Chicago.

Mrs. Dunbar, wife of Asst. Surg. A. W. Dunbar, U. S. N., is at 111 Clark street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Maj. C. S. Ilsley, 9th U. S. Cav., on leave, has for present address United Service Club, New York City.

Capt. Charles J. Barclay, U. S. N., of the Raleigh, is at the Hotel St. James, Washington, D. C., on leave.

Lieut. C. R. Noyes, 9th U. S. Inf., expected to leave Sackets Harbor, N. Y., this week to return early in May.

Lieut. J. F. Bell, 7th Cav., A. D. C. to Gen. Forsyth, was expected at Fort Riley, Kan., this week on a short visit.

Ensign J. R. Edie, U. S. N., of the Columbia, is at 1015 Fifteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on leave.

Chaplain W. H. Scott, U. S. A., on sick leave from Fort Duchesne, Utah, is residing at 2021 Central avenue, Alameda, Cal.

Asst. Surg. Carl R. Darnall, U. S. A., lately in Washington, D. C., was expected to arrive at Fort Clark, Tex., this week.

Capt. Samuel McConihe, 14th U. S. Inf., on sick leave from Vancouver Barracks, is at the Hotel del Coronado, Coronado Beach, Cal.

Capt. C. W. Keyes, U. S. A., who lost his left leg in battle during the war of 1861-65, is located at 23 High street, Farmington, Me.

Mrs. Col. Horace Jewett, of Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., is visiting her daughters, Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Murray, at Fort Snelling.

Maj. Thomas H. Barry, Asst. Adjt. Gen., will visit friends on the Pacific coast before joining at Vancouver Barracks toward the end of April.

Maj. W. C. Shannon, Surg., U. S. A., at present at Hot Springs, Ark., is expected to join at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, early in April.

Col. M. I. Ludington, A. Q. M. Gen., is expected to enter upon duty at Governors Island as Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the East, about April 1.

Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., and Mrs. McCook are at present located at the Hotel Endicott, 81st street and Columbus avenue, New York City.

Maj. E. B. Moseley, Surg., U. S. A., who is spending a leave at Chamberlin's Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., will shortly leave for the Pacific coast, to enter upon duty at Benicia Barracks.

Capt. W. H. Merrell, U. S. A., residing at 302 West 121st street, New York City, reached his sixtieth birthday on March 22 and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Col. O. H. Ernst, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Military Academy, was in Washington on Saturday, March 20, in conference with the Secretary of War concerning the affairs of the Academy.

Capt. Walter Howe, 4th Art., and his battery, A, are at present quartered at Fort Washington, Md., engaged in artillery professional work. Capt. Howe has with him Lieuts. G. L. Anderson and G. Heiner.

Gen. Neal Dow, the father of prohibition and a Brigadier General of Volunteers during the war of 1861-65, reached his ninety-third birthday on March 20. Portland, Me., where his home is, duly celebrated the occasion.

Governors Island, N. Y., parts with regret with Lieut. Col. Thomas Ward, of the Adjutant General's Department (who goes to duty in the A. G. O.) and his family, who have been social favorites since their arrival at the Island in January, 1896.

Lieut. Col. C. C. Hood, 19th Inf., will, with his family, spend the latter part of Col. Hood's leave, with relatives at Sabatha, Kan. Some time in May Mrs. Hood and the children expect to join him at that delightful summer resort, Fort Brady, near Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

It is proposed to secure a pension of \$20 a month if possible for William P. Moran, who was for sixty-nine years a clerk in the naval service, and who was obliged to resign on account of the infirmities of age. He is now 87 years of age, and if any one deserves a pension he does.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Maj. C. S. Ilsley, the Gerlach; Lieut. W. T. Johnston, Lieut. E. L. Butts, Lieut. J. T. Crabbs, Lieut. C. P. Echols, Lieut. L. M. Fuller, Grand Hotel; Gen. H. L. Abbot, Albemarle; Lieut. A. Van P. Anderson, Murray Hill.

The Actors' Society of America intend to bring out once a year, for the aid of its treasury, an original American play, and will begin on the afternoon of May 7 at the Broadway Theater, New York, with a comedy of Army life, by Capt. Charles King, U. S. A.; Emma Sheridan and Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York are: P. A. Surg. J. M. Moore, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell, Lieut. W. C. Dawson, U. S. M. C.; Ensign I. K. Seymour, Grand Hotel; Asst. Eng. C. B. Price, Sturtevant House; Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Randall, Hotel Albert; P. A. Surg. L. H. Stone, Grand Union, Medical Inspector A. C. Rhodes, Windsor.

Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff read a most interesting and instructive paper on "Some Phases of the Indian Question," recently before the Scientific and Literary Institute, of St. Augustine, that was enjoyed by a large audience. Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield was present, and gave some interesting reminiscences, and referred in pleasing terms to Capt. Woodruff's excellent paper.

Congressman James R. Howe, of Brooklyn, N. Y., informs his young constituency in the Sixth Congressional District that application for the competitive examination for the cadetship at West Point will close on April 1. All unmarried young men between the ages of 17 and 22 living in the Sixth Congressional District, comprising the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards are eligible.

Miss Elsie Moore, daughter of Chief Engr. Moore, U. S. N., had the honor of christening the new U. S. S. Samoset, which was launched at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., March 20. The Samoset, named for an Indian chief of the Massachusetts tribe, is 103 feet 6 inches over all, with a breadth of 21 feet, and will have a displacement of 196 tons, and was built for the League Island Navy Yard. The vessel will be supplied with triple expansion engines of 450 horse power, and is expected to develop a speed of twelve knots an hour.

Mrs. A. D. Schenck, of Fort Warren, Mass., is in Baltimore, Md.

Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., and family are visiting friends in Omaha, Neb.

Lieut. B. A. Poore, 6th Inf., on a short leave from Fort Thomas, Ky., is visiting in Chicago.

Miss Marie Schenck, of Fort Warren, Mass., paid a short visit to Long Beach, Miss., last week.

Capt. Leonard Hay, U. S. A., of Warsaw, Ill., is a brother of Colonel John Hay, U. S. Minister to England.

Maj. W. M. Van Horne, 22d U. S. Inf., lately on leave at Columbus Barracks, is a recent arrival at Fort Crook, Neb.

Capt. J. M. Cabell, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., of Fort Slidell, spent a few days at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., this week.

Maj. J. H. Calef, 1st Art., commandant of Key West Barracks, Fla., rejoined there this week from a short leave.

Lieut. G. P. Ahern, 25th Inf., under recent orders, changes station from Fort Missoula to Fort Custer, Mont.

Col. A. T. Smith, 13th U. S. Inf., of Fort Niagara, N. Y., spent a few days this week with friends at Fort Porter.

Capt. R. T. Yeatman, 14th U. S. Inf., on leave at Arlington, N. J., is a recent visitor to friends at Governors Island, N. Y.

Lieuts. H. Hall, W. H. Wassell and I. Newell, 22d U. S. Inf., have returned to Fort Crook, Neb., from a short hunting addition.

Lieut. A. W. Yates, 9th U. S. Inf., who has been visiting at Washington, D. C., was expected to rejoin at Madison Barracks, N. Y., this week.

Capt. D. L. Brainard, C. S., U. S. A., was expected in New Orleans, La., this week, to take charge of the Subsistence Depot at 1201 Prytania street, in that city.

Gen. G. M. Dodge has appointed M. E. Staples as marshal of the marine parade, which is to participate in the dedication of Gen. Grant's tomb on April 27 next.

Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, 5th U. S. Art., who has been visiting at Old Point Comfort, Va., for the benefit of his health, is expected to rejoin at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., in a few days.

The announcement has been made of the engagement of Lieut. Geo. D. Moore, 18th Inf., and Miss Jeanette Ward Baldwin, daughter of the late Capt. James H. Baldwin, 18th Inf.

2d Lieut. A. T. Ovenshine, 17th U. S. Inf., recently appointed, will pay a few weeks' visit to relatives and join Capt. W. A. Mann's company, H, at Columbus Barracks, toward the end of April.

We regret to learn that Lieut. Col. G. B. Russell, 14th U. S. Inf., who has to spend a few months on leave and then join at Vancouver Barracks, is laid up at Fort McPherson, Ga., with a broken ankle.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has suggested to the Park Board that the site of the statue of Gen. William T. Sherman be the small park in the circle opposite the residence of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Capt. S. C. Mills, 12th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Mills, who are preparing to leave Governors Island for Fort Niagara, Neb., will pay a short visit to Mrs. Mills' father, Col. J. G. C. Lee, in Chicago, while en route.

Maj. D. D. Wheeler, Q. M., U. S. A., having been ordered from Omaha to St. Paul, the "Excelsior" says: "The news of the departure of Maj. and Mrs. Wheeler from Omaha was received by their friends with sincere regret."

Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Gilbreath have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Nannie, to Mr. Oliver Edwards, Lieut. 11th Regt., U. S. Inf., Thursday evening, April 15, 1897, at eight o'clock, at Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

The complete novel in the April issue of "Lippincott's" is "Ray's Recruit," by Capt. Charles King, U. S. A. It is in this favorite author's well-known manner, and is a most interesting addition to the list of Capt. King's military novels.

Fort Leavenworth parts with much regret with Maj. A. L. Wagner, Asst. Adjt. Gen., whose orders call him to the A. G. O. Maj. Wagner's work at the Infantry and Cavalry School has been of the highest order and much appreciated.

Col. W. J. Lyster, 9th Inf., having left Madison Barracks, N. Y., this week on a short leave, Capt. Alfred Morton is in command there, Lieut. Col. Kline being on board duty at Governors Island and Maj. Ewers on leave at Santa Cruz, Cal.

Lieut. Col. A. S. Kimball, Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. A., whose orders bring him from San Antonio to New York City, was born in New York, served in a New York regiment during a portion of the war and was appointed to the regular Army from New York in November, 1866.

The Army should have little or no trouble with its cooking after the 1st of July next, for we note, that the Appropriation act for the fiscal year 1897-98 provides for the issue of one thousand cook books. Too many cooks, it is said, spoil the broth, but, we trust, in this case, too many "books" will not spoil the cooks.

Mr. and Mrs. James Rainey gave a box party in New Orleans on the 17th proximo to witness Miss Cavany's interpretation of "Mary Pennington, Spinster." The party was given in honor of Miss Marie Schenck, of Fort Warren, Mass., and included the Misses Kittredge and Mr. J. C. Thiroon, of Francis Wilson's Opera Company.

The bachelors of the Alcazar, St. Augustine, chaptered by Maj. A. B. Taylor, U. S. A., recently gave a tea to their friends. The hosts were Col. W. H. H. Benyaurd, E. C.; Maj. D. R. Larned, U. S. A.; Mr. Joseph Pearson Greaves, Mr. C. E. P. Lyon and Mr. D. Lyon. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion. A number of handsome Navajo blankets, collected by Col. Benyaurd, were utilized as portieres and draperies, giving additional color to beautiful ensemble.

"The selection of Capt. Henry C. Ward, 16th U. S. Inf., as the Supervisor of the War Department's exhibit at the Centennial insures Tennessee the best possible display of modern munitions of war," says the Nashville "Sun." "No man in the U. S. Army is better qualified to select such an exhibit, and Capt. Ward will take great pride in his task. He is a thorough Tennessean, and her interests are his. He is a soldier and a gentleman, and just the man for the place given him."

A London correspondent referring to a recent visit of Mark Twain to the British House of Commons, says: "As if by inspiration, they got up a debate on the recent disbanding of a Scotch volunteer regiment, which was certainly funnier than anything they ever did in Mississippi during the war. It was strictly a comic regiment, where the men came to inspection in their slippers, called the officers by their Christian names, and fired blank cartridges at civilians through the streets of the town for diversion. By the sunny twinkle in Mark's eye as he listened it was surmised he had found a congenial subject."

Lieut. W. J. D. Horne, 9th Cav., under recent orders changes base from Fort Duchesne, Utah, to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty with Troop G.

Lieut. W. P. Newcomb, 5th U. S. Art., on sick leave at San Antonio, has been quite ill, but, it is understood, is now on the road to recovery.

Capt. Sam. C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the Western University of Pennsylvania in recognition of the high order of professional attainments he has shown in the discharge of the legal duties of his position.

John Hay, the new Ambassador to England: a competent man and a sound American; we believe, also an original McKinleyite. Horace Porter, the new Ambassador to France: a shrewd observer of things, and not tainted with the Mugwump love for some other country than his own; can talk French like a native, and does not talk nonsense. Each may be expected to do squarely and fully the duty of his post.—*New York Sun*.

At a special meeting of the New Hampshire branch of the Society of Colonial Wars, held in Concord a few days since, Paymr. Joseph Foster, U. S. N., on duty at Portsmouth, N. H., and Col. James Forney, U. S. M. C., commanding the marine guard at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, were admitted to membership. It was voted to hold the annual meeting of the society in Portsmouth, N. H., on June 15, and ex-Mayor John S. Treat and Col. Forney were appointed as members of the Committee of Arrangements.

The President, on March 24, appointed Capt. Otto L. Hein, 1st Cav., U. S. A., to the office of Commandant of Cadets at the Military Academy at West Point, in the place of Capt. S. M. Mills, of the 5th Artillery, who has held the office several years, and who is ordered to join his battery. Next to the superintendency, the assignment of Commandant of Cadets is regarded as the most desirable at the academy. The incumbent has the rank and pay of a Lieutenant Colonel. The change will take effect June 15. Capt. Hein is now in Washington on leave.

Mr. George Melville Miles, a nephew of Major General Miles, was married, March 9, at Fort Keogh, Montana, to Miss Laura G. Ritner, daughter of Post Chaplain I. N. Ritner, U. S. Army. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Douglass, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Miles City. The bride and groom on their return from the East will make their residence in Miles City, where Mr. Miles has large business interests, in addition to that of the vice-presidency of the First National Bank.

Gen. Alger, the new Secretary of War, has, says a Washington gossip, the habits of a business man, although he has had a soldier's experience. So he is early at the War Department, ready to hear the suggestions and reports of the various branches of the service over which he presides. The large and very impressive reception room just off the corridor is used by the Secretary principally during the visiting hours. As Gen. Alger sits here the subordinate officers of his department come one after the other during the day for his signature of approval, the procession becoming thicker and more urgent toward the mailing hour than it was earlier in the day. They bring full reports about many things, but the Secretary expects the officers to give brief reports in verbal form in most matters, depending upon the experience and discretion of the officer to justify his acceptance of the responsibility of signing.

Lieut. Comdr. John F. Parker, U. S. N., at present in charge of the Hydrographic Office of this port," says the "Marine Journal," "has received orders to succeed Lieut. Comdr. D. Delahanty as Supervisor of this port April 1, the latter's term of shore duty having expired. The eternal gratitude of the citizens of this port is due Lieut. Comdr. Delahanty for his untiring zeal in practically putting a stop to harbor dumping, one of the most vicious acts of the lawbreaker, and the most damaging to the harbor. Lieut. Comdr. Parker, the new Supervisor, is a young officer, like his predecessor, and as full of the desire to do his duty to the satisfaction of the maritime interests of this port and the War Department which he represents. It is safe to say that the high standard of efficiency established by his predecessor will be continued under the supervision of Lieut. Comdr. Parker."

These officers of the Navy in Washington, D. C., the past few days, were located as follows: Asst. Engr. G. W. Laws is at 1639 31st, N. W., on leave. Chief Engr. C. R. Roelker, at 2004 F street, N. W., for a few days. Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, at the Army and Navy Club. Naval Constr. J. H. Linnard, at 1640 21st, N. W. Surg. W. S. Dixon, U. S. N., of the Brooklyn, at 1421 29th street, N. W., on leave. Lieut. F. R. Brainard, at 207 East Capitol street, while undergoing examination for promotion. Lieut. (Junior Grade) P. Cushman, who has been ordered to the Columbia, and Lieut. (Junior Grade) F. K. Hill, guests of the Army and Navy Club. Ensign M. S. Bristol, of the Texas, at the Army and Navy Club, Washington. Chaplain Harry W. Jones, of the Texas was also a guest of the same club. Lieut. Comdr. P. Garst, of the Raleigh, at 2025 Columbia road, on leave. Asst. Naval Constr. H. G. Gillmor, stationed at Bristol, R. I., was in Washington on temporary duty.

A writer referring to Gen. Horace Porter's ancestry says: "His genealogical tree is a big one. One of its roots is found in John Porter, who won his spurs as a soldier at the battle of Warwick under William the Conqueror. The first Porter of this branch who came to this country was an Irishman. His name was Robert, and he had enough money to be able to buy some land in Pennsylvania shortly after he landed. This man was the great-grandfather of our new Ambassador. His son was Andrew Porter, one of the most distinguished characters of the Revolution. Andrew Porter was a teacher of mathematics in Philadelphia in 1776. Congress made him the Captain of the marines on one of the frigates, but he soon left the Navy for the Army. Before the Revolutionary War was over he had risen to be a Colonel. At its close he retired to his farm, refusing a professorship in the University of Pennsylvania, because, as he said, it did not look well for one who had been commanding men to come down to flogging boys. This man, you know, was Horace Porter's grandfather. He afterward became a Brigadier General, and he refused the place of Secretary of War in President Monroe's Cabinet. He was a thrifty man, and thrifit seems to be one of the attributes of the Porters. This was the case with Gen. Porter's father, whose name was David Rittenhouse Porter, and who was the first man to put up anthracite furnaces, at Harrisburg, and the first to engage in the manufacture of steel in this country."

The "Italia Militare e Marina" tells of a general who, being himself in uniform, and happening to be accompanied by a junior officer in uniform, refused to take the hand offered him by the latter on parting, on the ground of the respect that was due to the uniform. The general believed that the prestige of the uniform would be lowered in the eyes of any bystanders by the spectacle of an officer en tenue giving his hand to a friend in plain clothes, and acted on his conviction.

FORT KEOGH, MONT.

Matters at this post during the past two or three months have been of a monotonously routine and quiet order. With the exception of a very cold spell during the greater part of November, the weather has been charming until the commencement of the present month, when the temperature fell to 6 degrees below zero. Since then there have been two days only, 2d and 5th inst., that the minimum temperature has not ranged from 4 degrees to 36 degrees below the zero line. The cattle in the surrounding country are reported to be dying at an alarming rate, being prevented by the depth of snow from securing enough grazing to enable them to endure the extreme cold. Unless relief soon comes in the form of higher temperature and the baring of the pasture grounds, the result will be exceedingly disastrous to the cattlemen of this entire region.

The same conditions, however, which have brought suffering and death to the poor cattle in their cruel exposure, have furnished enjoyment to the members of the garrison of all grades and ages, in the form of skating and sleighing until even that luxury has lost its usual relish.

La grippe has paid us a somewhat extended visit, entering, without partiality, the greater portion of the residences, and into each of the barracks. At present the indications, thanks to the skill of Surgs. Woodruff and Breuer, and also to a kind Providence, are that this enervating and painful affliction has about exhausted itself, and we now draw a long breath of "relief." This prevalent illness is felt all the more keenly here, by reason of the fact that usually we have but little disability save that which proceeds from accidents.

On March 9 Miss Laura G. Ritter became Mrs. George M. Miles, and bride and groom embarked on the next east bound train for a brief tour in the vicinities of their respective native states of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The marriage ceremony was performed by Chaplain Ritter at his residence, in which he was assisted by Rev. J. M. Douglass, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Miles City, Mont., to which Mr. Miles belongs, and of which he is a ruling elder.

The groom is a nephew of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and is vice president of the First National Bank of Miles City, in which place he is also a prominent and successful merchant. The bride has rendered most efficient and invaluable service to the garrison, as well as to her father in his regular chapel services during the past five years. As the organist, she has not only made these services exceedingly attractive, but her talents have also been used most successfully in the gratuitous instruction of the enlisted men in vocal music of a religious, patriotic and sentimental character, thereby providing interesting and pleasant entertainment, as well as religious exercises for all who chose these forms of benefit and enjoyment. There is no available person who can entirely fill the position thus vacated by her marriage and withdrawal from the garrison.

Both bride and groom carry with them the sincerest congratulations of all who have so long known them, and best wishes for their entire future.

Bishop Brewer, Protestant Episcopal, conducted the regular annual Easter service in the chapel on Sunday afternoon, March 21. The ladies of the post prepared the chapel for that special service.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Fort Bliss, March 18, 1897.

Doctor and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty were made the pleased victims of a pleasant surprise party recently by the officers and ladies of the post, and a number of their friends from El Paso. Lieut. J. H. Duval has been relieved from Acting Commissary Officer, and Lieut. Edson Lewis appointed in his place. Lieut. Edwin Winan's name is noticed among the incorporators of the El Paso Southern Railroad Company, a new corporation which has just been organized to build all the terminals in El Paso for the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. James Magoffin, who are in Mexico City on their wedding tour, are receiving many attentions from their friends there in the old historic capital. The engagement of Lieut. George Moore and Miss Jennie Baldwin has been announced to their friends. The wedding will take place in June. Miss Baldwin is the sister of Mrs. Duval, wife of Lieut. Duval, 18th Inf., and daughter of the late Capt. Baldwin, 18th Inf. Miss Edith Evans has kindly consented to take charge of a class in china painting, while visiting her brother, Lieut. Evans, and has several of the ladies among her pupils. Miss Evans does beautiful work. The hospital and several adjacent buildings at old Fort Bliss have been bought by the county and turned into a county poorhouse. Cadet J. D. Gerry, an ex-Naval Academy graduate, died in El Paso, Feb. 11, 1897. Troop A, 5th Cavalry, in command of Capt. Augur, have been having some very interesting drills of late, among them being hurdle races and jumping. Lieut. and Mrs. William Glasgow, 1st Cav., returned to San Antonio this week from a short visit to Judge and Mrs. Magoffin of El Paso. Mr. Darby Ford, formerly the post blacksmith, has bought several lots just adjoining the reservation, and is building a home there. He is running a hack between the post and El Paso for the benefit of the soldiers, which is a great convenience for them. The citizens of Juarez and El Paso have sent a petition to President McKinley, asking that Col. Buford be allowed to continue in his present position as Consul to Juarez. A prominent Juarez official, in speaking of the matter, said: "Col. Buford is the most popular Consul the United States has ever sent to this country. Besides being a polished, genial gentleman, he is a diplomat and knows how to accomplish his object without offending any one. He and the local and Government officials here are thoroughly en rapport, and for that reason Consul Buford can accomplish more than any other man your Government could possibly send to Juarez." Yesterday being St. Patrick's day, the sons of Erin at the post gave a large ball to their friends, and dancing was indulged in until early in the morning. At guard mounting on St. Patrick's day the band played none but the national tunes of Old Ireland. Lieut. and Mrs. Nathaniel McClure entertained the "High Five" Club last week. Owing to the Lenten season, a number of the members have dropped out. Arrangements have been made with the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, of the Northern Methodist Church of El Paso, whereby he holds services in the post hall two Sundays of each month. The arrangement is greatly to be commended, for the distance from town makes it almost impossible for the soldiers to attend divine services, and it is a feature of Army life that ought to receive more attention.

According to the work recently issued by the Russian General, Pototsky, even the Culrossiers and Uhlans of the Russian Guard only carry the lance for parade evolutions in time of peace.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Fort Leavenworth items from the "Times" and other sources are: Dr. McElroy has returned from a brief trip to Fort Riley.

Capt. Robert K. Evans, 12th Inf., recently military attaché in Berlin, is at the post en route to join his company at Fort Niobrara. The Captain is calling on old friends. They say there is but one "Bob" Evans in the Army. Lieut. Clark, 7th Cav., and wife, have returned from a visit to Fort Riley. Q. M. Hodgson has been suffering with a severe cold. Maj. Wagner and Capt. Evans went to Kansas City March 20. The Captain is at the post for the purpose of attending to the shipment of his household effects to Fort Niobrara.

Capt. Greene, 20th Inf., has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Army Co-Operative Fire Association.

This week three interesting lectures are to be given by student officers. Capt. Hubert, 8th Inf., will talk about "The Campaign of Champaign"; Lieut. Schley, on "Mas-sena's Retreat," and Lieut. Smith, 10th Cav., on "Metz and Sedan."

Maj. Wagner, Asst. Adj't. Gen., expects to leave for Washington in about two weeks. Maj. Clark, of the same corps, who also goes to Washington, will leave about March 26.

Capt. Eben Smith, 5th Cav., recently detailed for duty with the Illinois National Guard, has returned, and is preparing for his final departure for Springfield, about April 1.

Lieut. Col. Haskell, 17th Inf., went to Kansas City March 20.

Lieut. Ducat, 24th Inf., undergoing examination for promotion, is a guest of Capt. Green. Lieut. Ducat has not been at the post since his graduation from the class in 1885.

Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., is mentioned as a likely successor to Maj. A. L. Wagner, as instructor in military art and war at the Infantry and Cavalry School.

The Infantry and Cavalry School library, at Fort Leavenworth, has received a copy of "Conversations on Cavalry," by Prince Kraft Zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, translated by Lieut. Carl Reichmann, 9th U. S. Inf., and edited by Capt. F. N. Maude, late Royal Engineers, British army. These translations have been published from time to time in the Journal of the United States Cavalry Association, and in the preface to the work Capt. Maude expresses to the editor of the Journal of the association, and to Lieut. Reichmann, his sincere thanks for having so kindly placed the translation at his disposal. In the concluding paragraph of the preface Capt. Maude makes the following significant statement: "I trust my readers will see in this courteous act a fresh evidence of the kindly spirit of comradeship in arms which has always existed, and I hope will ever continue to unite the officers of both armies, and which is so well expressed in Aml. Tatnall's saying, 'Blood is thicker than water.' —Kan-sas City Times.

DEATH OF A BRAVE SOLDIER.

From the "Washington Post."

Maj. Timothy Hennessy died at the Home for Incurables, Washington, Thursday, March 11. His body was conveyed to the vault at Arlington. The funeral party consisted of James McCabe, 1st Junior Vice Commander of the Department of the Potomac; Rev. W. H. Black, Chaplain of the Department; J. L. Thornton, Quartermaster; R. E. Smith, of Reynolds Post, and Senator Hawley. The story of the Major's life is interesting, but in its latter days very sad.

He came of a good family of some wealth in Ireland. Not long before the late war he came to this country and began the practice of law in Philadelphia. The day after the first Bull Run battle he began to enlist men for the cavalry, and soon took 204 recruits to the headquarters of the "Cameron Dragoons," afterwards known as the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry. The regiment was mustered in Aug. 10, with 1,000 men, and it started the next day for Washington without arms or equipment. About Sept. 15 it marched into Virginia. He was promoted to Major in March, 1862, and served in Gen. W. F. Smith's division up to the battle of Williamsburg, when he was appointed Provost Marshal and Acting Military Governor. He served in the field until June, 1864, when he was appointed Judge Advocate on the staff of Gen. Sharpey at Norfolk. Continuing with Sharpey until April, 1865, he then resigned from the Army to take, not long after, the position of Assistant United States Attorney at Richmond, Va.

In the fall of 1865 he drew the first indictment against Jefferson Davis, which was found by the Grand Jury December, 1865. He also wrote a second and more full indictment. He remained attorney for nearly three years, when Mr. Evarts invited him into his law office in New York, where he staid nearly two years.

Subsequently an unfortunate speculation swept away nearly \$12,000, the savings of his life. His friend, Secretary Tracy, gave him a per diem appointment, as he had passed the age for a civil service examination. After about three years' service he contracted a malignant fever of most malignant type, which brought other troubles, culminating in a very dangerous surgical operation, compelling his resignation. He only partially recovered. A year ago, after a considerable period of suffering and desultation, he was taken to the Home for Incurables.

Maj. Hennessy was a member of the bar of Dublin, New York and Pennsylvania. He was well educated, easy, correct, and well informed in conversation, courteous and manly, so far as is known, blameless in conduct, "a soldier and a gentleman." Though at times ill and utterly destitute of means, he exhibited a cheerful fortitude. His pension was but \$12 a month. He is known to have eked out his income with short stories and other literary work, but of this he said nothing. An unfinished novella is among the few papers he left. No letter among these gives the slightest information concerning his family in Ireland, though he spoke occasionally of relatives there. A letter to Secretary Carlisle seeking employment is the chief source of the biographical facts here given. He had no relatives near or distant in this country.

Five comrades, four of whom had never seen his face in life, conducted the Grand Army ritual by his bier at the vault.

A SIGN THAT THE WAR IS OVER.

From the "Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean."

Senator Vest passed the first bill through the Senate at this session to-day. The incident was especially interesting by reason of the fact that the bill which provides a pension for a Union soldier was presented by the only member of the Confederate Congress now in the public service, and passed without the formality of reference to a committee and upon the earnest request of this

ex-Confederate legislator. The bill had been introduced in the last Congress and had received favorable report from the Committee on Pensions, and although there was a disposition at first to insist upon its reference to a committee, the Senate at the earnest request of Senator Vest accepted the report of the committee of the last Congress and passed the bill without objection.

THE AMERICAN FLAG ABROAD.

Less than fifteen years ago an American man-of-war, cruising in the Persian Gulf, came to anchor off the Arabian city of Muscat. In accordance with international custom, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, with the red flag of Arabia at the main. After waiting for more than an hour our flag was seen to flutter at the staff of the fort situated at the eastern entrance and the salute was returned, gun for gun, but with the American flag floating union down. Such an affront could not pass unnoticed. A lieutenant with an aide was immediately dispatched to the palace to demand of the Sultan that the flag should be hoisted properly and another salute fired. The Sultan, upon learning the details, expressed the deepest regret, promptly ordered the salute to be properly made, and declared that the officer should be bastinadoed as a salve to our wounded dignity, but explained that the officer probably never having seen the flag, did not know how it should be hoisted. The flag used was borrowed from the English consul. Could such an unintentional affront happen to the English flag outside of the ice barriers of the Arctic or Antarctic Ocean? Probably not, and for the reason that the flag of England, by her immense commercial superiority, is known in every corner of the world. Beneath the trailing plumes from the smoke of her own Cardiff coal flutters the cross of St. George from the peaks of thousands of steamers on every sea, guarded to-day by the most powerful navy the world has ever known. This maritime superiority demands mercantile houses in every land, and British merchants, whose rights are carefully maintained by trained diplomats, have crowded out competitors, and placed the products of British industry foremost in the markets of the world, filling the coffers of the island empire.

The monetary value of such a policy is incalculable. European nations have attempted to follow in her footsteps, but have been left far behind by their formidable competitor.

Only one great nation, centrally located with reference to the great trading nations of Europe, South America and China, with its immense coast-line and commodious harbors on the east and west, and its teeming population of energetic and thriving merchants, farmers and artisans, is in a position to compete successfully with her; yet, with an unaccountable prodigality of opportunities, allows these sources of national wealth to be acquired by others.—From "Our Trade with South America" by Lieut. Richard Mitchell, U. S. N., in "Harper's Magazine" for April.

HIGH EXPLOSIVE SHELLS.

Tucson, Ariz., March 16, 1897.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

It is somewhat surprising to read in the statement of opinion by Capt. Zalinski, quoted in your issue of March 6, under the head of "The Role of Artillery," that the high explosive shell is objected to because it is too powerful. The shell is said to be comminuted by its explosion; that its effect is "intensely local," and that its direct action does not extend beyond the immediate vicinity of the explosion.

It would seem to be an easy matter to direct to better advantage the enormous force of the bursting charge of a high explosive shell. There should be no mechanical difficulty in constructing a shell so surrounded by a network of lines of least resistance that the shell, instead of being pulverized by its explosion, would be broken into segments of pre-determined form and size. The size of minimum fragments could certainly be prescribed.

The zone of destruction of such a shell should be as much wider than that of shrapnel as the force of its charge of high explosive is greater than that of gunpowder. The combination of intense local action and widespread destruction would vastly increase both the direct and indirect effects of artillery fire upon troops subjected to it.

E. M. B.

CAPT. PETTIT'S PRIZE PAPER.

Speaking of Capt. Pettit's prize paper, which gave rise to considerable discussion owing to his criticisms upon some of the methods of instruction said to be in force at the Infantry and Cavalry School, a member of the Board of Award stated that there were fourteen papers submitted to the board. The three members had no communication concerning the Captain's paper until after the vote of each was handed in, when it was found they agreed on the Captain's as the most comprehensive paper of the fourteen. This member of the board stated that there were many good points made in the other papers submitted, but none of them covered all the subjects of military education as well as Capt. Pettit, and while he himself did not agree with the Captain in some of his views, he was compelled to give his paper the prize because of its general high merit of excellence.—"Kan-sas City Times."

GOOD FOR THE "SUN."

The "New York Sun" well says: "One or two papers in this city apparently derive much satisfaction from any accident that happens to an American ship of war, and seem to delight in casting discredit on the officers and crew. To show these detractors of their country's defenders that accidents are not peculiar to American ships only we summarize from English papers the reports of the accidents of one week only on English warships: On board the cruiser Blake three men of the engine room staff were scalded through the bursting of a steam pipe, and one of them died in consequence. A court of inquiry found that the accident was due to the failure of a self-acting valve to act. A shocking explosion occurred in the stokehole of the Howe, the flagship, at Queenstown. The leading stoker and two others were frightfully injured. Two men were found suffocated in one of the air-tight compartments on H. M. Ironclad Hydra, in the River Medway. The Captain and Navigator Lieutenant were found guilty on charges of jeopardizing the first-class cruiser Galatea by negligent navigation, causing her to strike off the coast of Lincolnshire. In an article on the British Navy in the 'Contemporary Review,' Mr. W. Allan, M. P., makes the serious accusation that, owing to the adoption of the water tube boilers, the fleet practically is unable to cross the ocean, except at omnibus speed, and that the cost to the nation is greatly increased."

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

H. Q. A., A. G. O. MARCH 15, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, retirements, etc., of commissioned officers recorded in the A. G.'s Office during the two weeks ending Saturday, March 13, 1897:

Promotions and Assignments.

Maj. Isaac Arnold, Jr., to be Lieutenant Colonel, Feb. 22, 1897, vice Parker, deceased.

1st Lieut. Elon F. Wilcox, 6th Cav., to be Captain, Feb. 6, 1897, vice Carter, 6th Cav., appointed Assistant Adjutant General, who resigns his line commission—to the 6th Cavalry.

2d Lieut. Milton F. Davis, 4th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 14, 1897, vice Michie, 2d Cav., appointed Adjutant—to the 2d Cavalry.

2d Lieut. James A. Ryan, 10th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 3, 1897, vice Preston, 9th Cav., appointed Adjutant—to the 9th Cavalry.

2d Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell, 3d Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 6, 1897, vice Rhodes, 7th Cav., transferred to the 6th Cavalry—to the 7th Cavalry.

Additional 2d Lieut. Charles T. Boyd, 7th Cav., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, Jan. 14, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Davis, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, 7th Cav., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, Feb. 3, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Ryan, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieut. William D. Chitty, 8th Cav., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, Feb. 6, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Caldwell, promoted.

1st Lieut. Reuben B. Turner, 6th Inf., to be Captain, Jan. 12, 1897, vice Wagner, 6th Inf., appointed Assistant Adjutant General, who resigns his line commission—to the 6th Infantry.

1st Lieut. Daniel A. Frederick, Adjt., 7th Inf., to be Captain, Jan. 28, 1897, vice Williams, 7th Inf., promoted—to the 7th Infantry.

1st Lieut. Edgar Hubert, 8th Inf., to be Captain, Feb. 4, 1897, vice Corliss, 8th Inf., promoted—to the 8th Infantry.

1st Lieut. Benjamin W. Leavell, 24th Inf., to be Captain, Feb. 12, 1897, vice Bullis, 24th Inf., appointed Paymaster, who resigns his line commission—to the 24th Infantry.

2d Lieut. Frederick S. Wild, 17th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 12, 1897, vice Turner, 6th Inf., promoted—to the 6th Infantry.

2d Lieut. William O. Johnson, 10th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1897, vice Goodwin, 7th Inf., appointed Adjutant—to the 7th Infantry.

2d Lieut. James R. Lindsay, 14th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 4, 1897, vice Hubert, 8th Inf., promoted—to the 8th Infantry.

Retirement.

By operation of law, section 1, act of June 30, 1882, Post Chaplain George W. Dunbar, March 8, 1897.

Transfers.

1st Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, from the 7th Cavalry to the 6th Cavalry, March 3, 1897, vice Wilcox, promoted.

1st Lieut. Ralph Harrison, from the 1st Cavalry to the 2d Cavalry, March 10, 1897, vice Davis, transferred to the 1st Cavalry.

1st Lieut. Milton F. Davis, from the 2d Cavalry to the 1st Cavalry, March 10, 1897, vice Harrison, transferred to the 2d Cavalry.

Casualties.

Capt. John M. Carson, Jr., Asst. Q. M., resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, only, Feb. 27, 1897.

Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Asst. Q. M., resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 24th Inf., only, March 3, 1897.

Capt. Alexander E. Drake (retired), died March 13, 1897, at Philadelphia, Pa.

1st Lieut. Frank Owen, 14th Inf., dismissed March 1, 1897.

2d Lieut. William W. Haney (retired), died March 9, 1897, at Bentonville, Ark.

G. O. 15, MARCH 16, 1897, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes the following acts of Congress: 1. An act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians, providing penalties therefor, and for other purposes. [This repeals the act of July 23, 1892.] Approved Jan. 30, 1897.

2. An act to provide for appointment by brevet of active or retired officers of the U. S. Army. That all officers of the Regular Army of the United States, active or retired, who served in the volunteer forces during the late war, may, at the discretion of the President, receive a brevet in the Regular Army equal to the highest rank held or the highest brevet received in said volunteer forces and be commissioned accordingly as of the date of such brevet. Provided, That they have not already received a brevet of equal or higher grade in the Regular Army. Received by the President, Feb. 4, 1897.

[Note by the Department of State.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

3. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to issue Springfield rifles to each State and Territory for the National Guards thereof, in exchange for other rifles now held. Approved, Feb. 24, 1897.

4. Joint resolution to enable the Secretary of War to detail an officer of the U. S. Army to accept a position under the Government of the Greater Republic of South America. Approved March 3, 1897.

5. An act to prevent trespassing upon and providing for the protection of national military parks. Approved March 3, 1897.

6. An act to amend Sec. 4,878 of the Revised Statutes March 3, 1897. Approved March 3, 1897.

7. An act to grant a right of way through the Fort Spokane military reservation, in the State of Washington, to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company. Approved March 2, 1897.

G. O. 14, MARCH 15, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes Executive orders, stating that in accordance with agreement signed by the representatives of the Kiowa, Comanche and Kiowa Apache Indians, at Anadarko, Okla., Feb. 17, 1897, certain tracts of land located on the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation, in the Territory of Oklahoma, are set apart and added to the military reservation at Fort Sill, Okla., for exclusive use for military purposes, and for the permanent location thereon of the Apache prisoners of war.

G. O. 13, MARCH 13, 1897, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes the act of Congress making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

[The full provisions of the act have heretofore appeared in the "Journal."]

H. Q. A., A. G. O. MARCH 22, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1897.

To be 2d Lieutenants—Infantry Arm.

Candidate Sergt. James W. Clinton, Troop F, 4th Cav., Feb. 16, 1897, vice Alexander, 7th Inf., promoted, to the 7th Inf.

Candidate Sergt. Alexander T. Ovenshine, Co. C, 21st Inf., Feb. 16, 1897, vice Wild, 7th Inf., promoted, to the 17th Inf.

Candidate Corp. Henry E. Eames, Troop E, 4th Cav., Feb. 16, 1897, vice Johnson, 19th Inf., promoted, to the 19th Inf.

Candidate Sergt. Robert Field, Troop H, 8th Cav., Feb. 16, 1897, vice Lindsay, 14th Inf., promoted, to the 14th Inf.

Casualties.

Capt. Alfred B. Johnson, 14th Inf., died March 18, 1897, at San Antonio, Texas.

Capt. Platt M. Thorne, retired, died March 16, 1897, at Rochester, N. Y.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

G. O. 11, MARCH 19, JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Directs that in accordance with A. R. 230 and G. O. 3, Hdqrs. Dept. Missouri, practical instruction and out-door drills will commence April 1 and held daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, inclement weather, or other designated days. All drills will be mounted, unless interfered with by weather, or signal duty, and when foot drills are had, instruction generally should be something in connection with the horse, his management, equipment, etc.

G. O. 3, MARCH 10, 1897 DEPT. PLATTE,

Publishes rules and principles for the guidance of post commanders and other officers in the conduct of the practical instruction of their respective commands for the season April 1 to Oct. 30, 1897.

G. O. 7, MARCH 12, 1897, DEPT. COLORADO

Publishes regulations governing the practical instruction of troops of this command.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Lieut. Col. George B. Russell, 14th Inf., is assigned to station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (S. O. 43, D. P., March 11.)

Maj. Daniel D. Wheeler, Q. M., is relieved from duty as Chief Q. M., Dept. of Platte, and will turn over all public property, records and funds pertaining to his office to Capt. Samuel R. Jones, Asst. Q. M., who, in addition to his other duties, will perform those of Chief Q. M. (G. O. 4, D. P., March 17.)

Maj. William L. Alexander is assigned to duty as Chief Commissary of the Department, relieving Col. William H. Bell, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Subsistence. (G. O. 8, D. P., March 16.)

Comy. Sergt. M. J. Pollak will proceed to Fort Barrancas for duty. (Fort McHenry, March 17.)

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., ordered to proceed to the works of the Niles Tool Works Company, at Hamilton, Ohio, on official business. (H. Q. A., March 19.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Nathan S. Jarvis, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Willets Point, N. Y., to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, and will report for duty at that post. Maj. Henry S. Kilbourne, Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Texas, upon the arrival of Capt. Jarvis at that post, and will report to the C. O., Madison Barracks, N. Y., for duty at that post. (H. Q. A., March 19.)

Leave until April 15, 1897, is granted Maj. Thomas H. Barry, A. A. G. (H. Q. A., March 19.)

Leave for one month is granted Post Chaplain Edward J. Vattmann. (S. O. 47, D. M., March 16.)

Leave for two months is granted Lieut. Col. John B. Babcock, A. A. G. (H. Q. A., March 19.)

Hosp. Stwd. Patrick McGroin, now at Fort Brown, Texas, will be discharged the service of the United States, under pars. 145 and 146, of the Regulations. (H. Q. A., March 19.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Adjutant General's Department are ordered: Lieut. Col. Thomas Ward, Maj. Arthur L. Wagner and Maj. William H. Carter, A. A. G., are relieved from their present duties and will repair to Washington D. C., and report to the Adjutant General for duty in his office; Lieut. Col. John B. Babcock, A. A. G., is relieved from duty in the Adjutant General's Office, to take effect upon the arrival of Lieut. Col. Ward, and will proceed, at the expiration of the leave granted him, to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as Adjutant General, Dept. of California; Maj. Thomas H. Barry, A. A. G., now awaiting orders in Washington, D. C., will proceed, at the expiration of the leave granted him, to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty as Adjutant General of that Department. (H. Q. A., March 19.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Maj. George E. Pond, Q. M., is relieved from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, and will then proceed to Chicago, Ill., for assignment to duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of Dept. of Missouri, to relieve Maj. Forrest H. Hathaway, Q. M., who, upon being relieved, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for assignment to duty as Chief Q. M. of that Department. (H. Q. A., March 19.)

1st Lieut. John S. Sewell, C. E., now on service in the office of the Chief of Engineers, is relieved from duty with the U. S. Engineer School at Willets Point, N. Y. (H. Q. A., March 19.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. F. M. Fitts will proceed to Fort Porter for duty. (Fort Niagara, March 19.)

Comy. Sergt. John Wilson will proceed to Key West Barracks. (Fort McPherson, March 16.)

Act. Hosp. Stwd. F. J. Harvey will proceed to Fort Wadsworth for duty. (Fort Preble, March 20.)

Act. Hosp. Stwd. H. C. Seneca will return to Fort Warren. (Plattsburg Barracks, March 22.)

Act. Hosp. Stwd. Matthew Neil will proceed with Battery A, 4th Art., to Fort Washington. (Washington Barracks, March 18.)

Capt. George Ruhlen, A. Q. M., is relieved temporarily as Quartermaster at Fort Riley, Kan., and he will be returned to such duty upon completion of so much of the work of construction at that post as will enable him to resume the duties of Quartermaster at the Station. (H. Q. A., March 23.)

Capt. Charles S. Smith, Ord. Dept., is assigned to duty as principal assistant in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, to date from Feb. 22, 1897, vice Capt. Charles Shaler, now Major, Ord. Dept., relieved. (H. Q. A., March 23.)

S. O. 67, directing that Acting Hospital Steward Angus McLeod be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, is suspended until further orders. (S. O. 71, D. E., March 25.)

Act. Hosp. Stwd. J. H. Manning will proceed to Fort Meade, S. D. (Columbus Barracks, March 15.)

Act. Hosp. Stwd. Angus McLeod will be sent, when he

is entirely strong enough to travel without an attendant, by the C. O., St. Francis Barracks, Fla., to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (S. O. 67, D. E., March 20.)

Capt. W. E. Purviance, Asst. Surg., is detailed to serve in case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, March 19.)

Maj. John L. Bullis, Paymr., is relieved as Acting Indian Agent at the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, N. M., and will proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty. (H. Q. A., March 19.)

The leave granted Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave, is extended four months by the Secretary of War. (H. Q. A., March 22.)

Comy. Sergt. Francis B. Cornell (appointed March 8, 1897, from Q. M. Sergeant, 4th Inf.), now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is assigned to duty at that post, to relieve Comy. Sergt. Edward Whiting, who, when relieved, will be sent to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty. (H. Q. A., March 22.)

The leave granted Capt. Richard W. Johnson, Asst. Surg., is extended seven days. (S. O. 20, D. C., March 17.)

Lieut. Col. Charles P. Eagan, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Subs., having reported at Headquarters Dept. of California, is announced as Chief Commissary of the Department, relieving Maj. Wells Willard, Comy. of Sub. (G. O. 7, D. C., March 15.)

Leave for 20 days, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Key West Barracks, is granted Capt. Jefferson R. Kean, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 69, D. E., March 23.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

The leave granted Capt. Otto L. Hein, 1st Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., March 23.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about April 12, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., 2d Cav. (S. O. 49, D. M., March 18.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Capt. George F. Chase, 3d Cav., is granted leave for seven days. (D. Mo., March 18.)

Pvt. Adolphus A. Schwarz, Troop M, 3d Cav., was on March 15 appointed Corporal, vice McGree, promoted.

Lance Corp. Harry G. Grannis, Troop E, 3d Cav., was on March 18 promoted Corporal, vice McComb, reduced.

Lient. Col. Henry, 3d Cav., announces, under date of March 20, that on Thursday, April 1, all drill and ordinary fatigue duties will be suspended and the day devoted to the following athletic contests: 100 yards run, 440 yards run, one mile run, pole vault for height, standing broad jump, running broad jump, running high jump, running hop, step and jump, putting 16-pound shot, throwing 16-pound hammer, 120 yards hurdle race, 220 yards hurdle race, tugs of war, 10 men and captain from each troop; wrestling, catch-as-catch-can; relay race, 10 men from each troop to carry message 1,000 yards. 1st Lieut. C. A. Hedekin, 3d Cav., will make all necessary arrangements for the above contests and supervise the exercises. He will be assisted in this duty by 2d Lieuts. Kirby Walker and Clyde E. Hawkins, 3d Cav.

1st Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, 3d Cav., is granted leave for seven days. (Jefferson Barracks, March 19.)

The following promotions and appointments were made in the 3d Cav., March 19: Corp. Benjamin F. Miller, Troop A, to be Sergeant, vice Murphy, reduced; Lance Corp. John McBride, Troop A, to be Corporal, vice Miller, promoted.

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

Ordinary leave for four months, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted to Maj. Michael Cooney, 4th Cav. (H. Q. A., March 19.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Pvt. J. A. Pollard has been appointed Corporal in Troop C, 6th Cav.

Corp. E. Emmett has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. H. Coffman appointed Corporal in Troop H, 6th Cavalry.

Corp. Franklin Brazil has been promoted Sergeant in Troop C.

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

1st Lieut. Robert J. Duff, 8th Cav., is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened by par. 3, S. O. No. 10, C. S., De Platte, during the trial of Corp. Thames J. Baird, Troop B, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Albert E. Sexton, 8th Cav., is appointed Judge Advocate of said court for the trial of this case. (S. O. 31, D. P., March 12.)

The leave granted Capt. William A. Shunk, 8th Cav., is extended two months on surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., March 19.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID PERRY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John H. Gardner, 9th Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., March 19.)

1st Lieut. William J. D. Horne, 9th Cav., will be relieved from duty at Fort Du Chesne, Utah, and will join his troop. (H. Q. A., March 19.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

Capt. C. E. Nordstrom, 10th Cav., is detailed as Acting Indian Agent at the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency. is extended two months on surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., March 19.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

The gunner detachment of Battery G, 1st Artillery, 1st Sergt. T. J. Gallagher and eight N. C. O's and privates will proceed to Fort Barrancas. (Jackson Barracks, March 14.)

conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Washington Barracks, March 18.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

During the illness of Lieut. Coffin, 2d Lieut. R. E. Callan, 5th Art., is relieved from temporary duty with Battery A. (Fort Hamilton, March 20.)

1st Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, March 19.)

The leave on account of sickness granted 1st Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., March 19.)

Leave for seven days is taken by Col. W. M. Graham, 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, March 22.)

Leave for six months on surgeon's certificate is granted to Capt. George W. Crabb, 5th Art. (H. Q. A., March 23.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about May 1, 1897, is granted to 1st Lieut. George A. Detachment, 1st Inf. (H. Q. A., March 23.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. William J. Turner, 2d Inf., Fort Yates, N. D. (S. O. 36, D. D., March 17.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Pvt. Lee B. Mattox, Co. C, 5th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Capt. Hobart K. Bailey, 5th Inf., is detailed a member of the G. C. M., at Fort Barrancas, vice Capt. Theodore F. Forbes, 5th Inf., relieved. (S. O. 71, D. E., March 25.)

7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

Leave for one month is granted Col. Henry C. Merriman, 7th Inf. (Fort Logan, Col.) (S. O. 21, D. C., March 19.)

8th INFANTRY.—COL. W. J. LYSTER.

Lance Corp. J. W. Lattimore, Co. C, 9th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

War Department order, dated Washington, March 3, 1897, is hereby revoked. 1st Lieut. Victor E. Stottler, 10th Inf., will remain as Acting Indian Agent at the Mescalero Agency, N. M., and Capt. Charles E. Nordstrom, 10th Cav., is detailed as Acting Indian Agent at the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, N. M., relieving Maj. John L. Bullis, Paymr., from duty as Acting Indian Agent at that Agency. Capt. Nordstrom will proceed to the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, and will report by telegraph, upon his arrival there, to the Secretary of the Interior for instructions. Maj. Bullis, upon being relieved by Capt. Nordstrom, will proceed to this city and report in person to the Paymaster General for duty. (H. Q. A., March 19.)

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Musician Charles Spencer, Co. F, 11th Inf., was on March 18 appointed Corporal, vice Ebbert, transferred. The following appointment was on March 19 made in Co. F, 11th Infantry: Pvt. John P. Kirk, to be Corporal, vice Connolly, discharged.

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf., is further extended by two days. (S. O. 32, D. P., March 15.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Sergt. Thomas Dolin, Co. K, 13th Inf., is relieved as Drill Instructor of Recruits. (Fort Slocum, March 15.) Corp. F. Doherty and L. Dineen have been promoted Sergeants, and Pvts. M. Tiernan and J. W. Lockwood appointed Corporals in Co. B, 13th Inf.

Lance Corp. N. J. Greene, Co. H, 13th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

2d Lieut. F. D. Ely, 13th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, March 22.)

Leave for four days is granted 2d Lieut. J. C. Fox, 13th Inf. (Fort Niagara, March 21.)

Corp. A. Jemison has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. W. Felton appointed Corporal in Co. E, 13th Infantry.

14th INFANTRY.—COL. HUGH A. THEAKER.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. William C. McFarland, 16th Inf. (S. O. 47, D. C., March 16.)

15th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

2d Lieut. H. G. Lyon, 17th Inf., is detailed as counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, March 14.)

2d Lieut. B. F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, March 17.)

1st Lieut. L. L. Durfee, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, March 18.)

2d Lieut. D. M. Michie, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, March 20.)

16th INFANTRY.—COL. DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

1st Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, 18th Inf., is directed to report by letter to the Governor of Delaware for such duty pertaining to the National Guard of that State as he may be able to perform without interfering with those required of him as professor of military science and tactics at Delaware College, Newark, Del. (H. Q. A., March 19.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

The Corinthian Lodge, 241, F. and A. M., of Detroit, at a recent meeting resolved that the sincere thanks of the lodge be tendered to the members of the 19th U. S. Infantry Band for their services, which were so generously donated, and for the beautiful selections, so superbly rendered, and which contributed so much toward the pleasure and success of the occasion of the reception to our esteemed brother, Gen. Russel A. Alger, on Feb. 23, 1897.

The following transfers are made in the 19th Infantry, Capt. Cornelius Gardener, from Co. G to I; Capt. Edmund D. Smith, from Co. I to G. Capt. Smith will proceed to join the company to which he is transferred. (H. Q. A., March 23.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Leave for seven days with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-three days, is granted to Capt. C. A. Williams, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, March 20.) Sergts. J. Schaefer, E, and Thomas Maher, H, 21st Inf., are relieved as overseers in Q. M. Department. (Plattsburg Barracks, March 18.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Charles A. Williams, 21st Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 69, D. E., March 23.)

Leave for twenty-five days, to take effect about April 8, is granted 2d Lieut. Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf. (S. O. 70, D. E., March 24.)

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHINE.

2d Lieut. Frederick G. Stritsinger, Jr., 23d Inf., will proceed to Fort McIntosh by March 20 for temporary

duty at that post, and, upon completion thereof, he will return to his station, Fort Ringgold, Texas. (S. O. 26, D. T., March 8.)

25th INFANTRY.—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

The following transfers in the 25th Infantry are made: 1st Lieut. George P. Ahern, from Co. B to D; 1st Lieut. Alfred S. Frost, from Co. D to B; 2d Lieut. Vernon A. Caldwell, from Co. K to D; 2d Lieut. Reynolds J. Burt, from Co. D to K. (H. Q. A., March 19.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

MARCH 24.—1st Lieut. John Charles Fremont Tillson, 5th Inf., to be Captain, March 18, 1897, vice Johnson, 14th Inf., deceased.

MARCH 26.—2d Lieut. John H. Wholley, 4th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant.

2d Lieut. Peter Murray, 3d Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant. Corp. John J. Bernard, 1st Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant. Sergt. Paul Giddings, 8th Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The following executive nominations have been confirmed:

MARCH 19.—Maj. Henry Harrison Chase Dunwoody, Signal Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Signal Corps.

MARCH 23.—Capt. Charles Shaler, Ord. Dept., to be Major.

COURTS MARTIAL.

Garrison C. M., Key West Barracks. Detail: Capt. J. R. Keen, Lieuts. F. W. Coe, C. H. McNeil and J. P. Tracy. (Key West Barracks, March 13.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Hamilton. Detail: Capt. F. Thorp, Lieuts. H. C. Carbaugh, G. G. Gately and C. P. Summerville, 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, March 22.)

At Fort Barrancas, Fla., March 30. Detail: Capts. William C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg.; Theodore F. Forbes, 5th Inf.; Gilbert P. Cotton, Frederick Marsh, Millard F. Harmon, 1st Art.; Stephen M. Hackney, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews, 1st Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 69, D. E., March 23.)

At Willets Point, N. Y., March 25, 1897. Capt. Solomon W. Roessler, C. E.; Capt. Jefferson D. Poindexter, Asst. Surg.; Capt. William C. Langfitt, C. E.; 2d Lieut. William T. Johnson, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William C. Rogers, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank B. McKenna, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William B. Ladue, C. E.; 2d Lieut. William J. Barden, C. E.; 2d Lieut. William A. Raibourn, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry Burgess, C. E.; 2d Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, 1st Inf., Judge Adv. (H. Q. A., March 22.)

At Whipple Barracks, A. T., March 25. Detail: Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf.; Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Richard M. Blatchford, Q. M., 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alexander S. Porter, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles P. Russ, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward A. Shuttleworth, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Oliver Edwards, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Zebulon B. Vance, 11th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 21, D. C., March 19.)

ARMY BOARDS.

An Army retiring board is appointed, to meet from time to time, at the call of the president thereof, at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. James W. Forsyth, Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Inf.; Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Lieut. Col. Samuel B. M. Young, 4th Cav.; Capt. Guy L. Edie, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 1st Inf., Recorder. (H. Q. A., March 19.)

A board of officers will meet at Washington Barracks to devise rules for management of the gymnasium, etc. Detail: Maj. J. M. Lancaster, Capt. F. Fugger and 1st Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne. (Washington Barracks, March 18.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. David L. Huntington, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Sig. Corps.; Maj. Walter Reed, Surg.; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf.; Capt. Crosby P. Miller, Asst. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Clarence P. Townsley, 4th Art., recorder, is appointed, to meet at the War Department, on Thursday, March 18, 1897, for the examination, with a view to determining his fitness for promotion, of Capt. Robert Craig, Signal Corps. (H. Q. A., March 18.)

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. David L. Huntington, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. Walter Reed, Surg.; Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg., is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., for the examination of such officers of the Medical Department as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. 1st Lieut. Isaac P. Ware, Robert S. Woodson, and George D. DeShon, Asst. Surgs., are ordered to report for examination before the above board. (H. Q. A., March 18.)

A board of officers to consist of Maj. David H. Kinzie, 3d Art.; Capt. William A. Kobbe, 3d Art.; Additional 2d Lieut. Frank K. Fergusson, 3d Art., will convene at Fort Canby, Wash., March 15, 1897, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Louis Hendricks, Battery M, 3d Art., for appointment as Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A. (S. O. 43, D. C., March 11.)

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. William H. Powell, 11th Inf.; Capt. Francis W. Mansfeld, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles J. Symmonds, 7th Cav., Ordnance Officer, will assemble at Fort Apache, Ariz., March 15, to report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. James Ruby, Co. F, 11th Inf., for the position of Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A. (S. O. 19, D. C., March 12.)

A board of officers, to consist of Maj. Charles Hobart, 15th Inf.; Capt. William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf., Ordnance Officer, will assemble at Fort Grant, Ariz., March 15, to report upon the qualification of 1st Sergt. Michael Leach, Troop B, 7th Cav., for the position of Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A. (S. O. 19, D. C., March 19.)

A board of officers, to consist of Maj. Augustus W. Corliss, 7th Inf.; Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. James A. Goodin, Adj't., 7th Inf., Ordnance Officer, will assemble at Fort Logan, Col., March 15, to examine into the qualifications of Q. M. Sergt. John Flannery, 7th Inf., for the position of Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A. (S. O. 19, D. C., March 12.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Henry E. Noyes, 2d Cav.; Capt. Charles B. Schofield, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert E. L. Michie, Adj't., 2d Cav., Ordnance Officer, will assemble at Fort Wingate, N. M., March 15, to examine into the qualifications of Q. M. Sergt. Christian Briand, 2d Cav., for the position of Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A. (S. O. 19, D. C., March 12.)

At Fort Huachuca, A. T., March 22. Detail: Capt. Casper H. Conrad, 15th Inf.; Capt. Thomas F. Davis, 15th Inf.; Capt. John Pitcher, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. James A. Maney, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry J. Hirsch, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John O'Shea, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Herschel Tupes, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William Yates, 1st Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 19, D. C., March 12.)

At Fort Huachuca, A. T., March 22. Detail: Capt. Casper H. Conrad, 15th Inf.; Capt. Thomas F. Davis, 15th Inf.; Capt. John Pitcher, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. James A. Maney, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry J. Hirsch, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John O'Shea, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Herschel Tupes, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William Yates, 1st Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 19, D. C., March 12.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 15, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Jacob Schnurr, Battery G, 3d Art.; Sergt. Gustav Bonitz, Light Battery C, 3d Art., and Sergt. Joseph W. Schmid, Light Battery F, 3d Art., for appointment as Ordnance Sergeants, U. S. A. Detail for the board: Capt. James Lockett, 4th Cav.; Capt. Charles G. Starr, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. John D. Miley, 5th Art., Ordnance Officer. (S. O. 34, D. P., March 12.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Alcatraz Island, Cal., March 15, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Edward M. Williams and Sergt. Rufus A. Mullis, Battery A, 3d Art., for appointment as Ordnance Sergeants, U. S. A. Detail for the board: Capt. Frank W. Hess, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art., Ordnance Officer; 2d Lieut. Thales L. Ames, 3d Art. (S. O. 34, D. P., March 12.)

The following-named officers are directed to report in person to the president of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, on Tuesday, March 30, for examination with a view to a selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department. 2d Lieut. Tiemann N. Horn, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. John H. Rice, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. James M. Williams, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. John W. Joyes, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Samuel Hof, 6th Cav. (H. Q. A., March 23.)

Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, 9th Inf., Maj. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., and Capt. A. P. Blockson, 6th Cav., members of the board of officers appointed by G. O. I., will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, for the purpose of examining Sergt. Clark R. Elliott and Corp. John J. Lenney, Troop F, and Corp. George O. Hubbard, Troop G, 3d Cav., in cavalry drill regulations. (S. O. 69, D. E., March 23.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted from non-commissioned officers are announced: 2d Lieut. James W. Clinton, appointed to rank from Feb. 16, 1897, from Sergeant, Troop F, 4th Cavalry, to the 7th Infantry, Co. I, Fort Logan, Col. 2d Lieut. Alexander T. Ovenshine, appointed to rank from Feb. 16, 1897, from Sergeant, Co. C, 21st Infantry, to the 17th Infantry, Co. H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. 2d Lieut. Henry E. Eames, appointed to rank from Feb. 16, 1897, from Corporal, Troop E, 4th Cavalry, to the 19th Infantry, Co. I, Fort Wayne, Mich. 2d Lieut. Robert Field, appointed to rank from Feb. 16, 1897, from Sergeant, Troop H, 8th Cavalry, to the 14th Infantry, Co. K, Vancouver Barracks, Washington. (H. Q. A., March 20.)

The following-named officers, recently assigned to regiments on promotion from non-commissioned officers, will proceed to join their respective companies not later than April 25, 1897: 2d Lieut. James W. Clinton, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Alexander T. Ovenshine, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry E. Eames, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert Field, 14th Inf. (H. Q. A., March 20.)

RELIEF AND DETAILS WEST POINT.

The following-named officers will be relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., on the dates set opposite their respective names, and will proceed to join the companies, troops, or batteries to which they respectively belong: 1st Lieut. Wilder F. Richardson, 8th Inf., June 15, 1897; 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Art., Aug. 31, 1897; 1st Lieut. William H. Allaire, 23d Inf., Aug. 31, 1897; 1st Lieut. Samuel D. Freeman, 10th Cav., Aug. 13, 1897; 1st Lieut. Charles B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf., Aug. 13, 1897; 1st Lieut. Daniel B. Devore, 23d Inf., Aug. 13, 1897; 1st Lieut. Richmond D. Davis, 2d Art., Aug. 13, 1897; 1st Lieut. Marcus D. Cronin, 25th Inf., Aug. 31, 1897; 1st Lieut. Barrington K. West, 6th Cav., Aug. 13, 1897. (H. Q. A., March 24.)

The following-named officers are detailed for duty at the U. S. Military Academy, from the dates set opposite their respective names: 1st Lieut. John J. Pershing, 10th Cav., June 15, 1897; 1st Lieut. John H. Beaumont, 3d Inf., Aug. 31, 1897; 2d Lieut. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, 2d Art., Aug. 20, 1897; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Paine, 13th Inf., Aug. 20, 1897; 2d Lieut. Jens Bugge, 3d Inf., Aug. 20, 1897; 1st Lieut. George F. Landers, 4th Art., Aug. 20, 1897; 2d Lieut. Herbert A. White, 6th Cav., Aug. 20, 1897; 2d Lieut. Mathew C. Smith, 2d Cav., Aug. 20, 1897. (H. Q. A., March 24.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. John Q. Adams, detailed for service as professor at Culver, Ind., Military Academy.

Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Asst. Q. M., will relieve Capt. Frederick G. Hodgson, Asst. Q. M., at Fort Leavenworth, and assume charge, under Quartermaster General, of construction of public building there.

Capt. Hodgson will proceed to Plattsburg, N. Y., not later than April 17, to assume charge of construction of public buildings at Plattsburg Barracks.

Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Asst. Q. M., will relieve Capt. John W. Wallace, 2d Cav., extended one month.

Leave for four months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave Department of East, is

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It is officially stated from the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army that there is no truth in the report that the Army is soon to be supplied with a new style of cap. Proposals were advertised for last week for the manufacture of 10,000 of the present style of headgear.

The Militär-Wochenblatt describes a folding bicycle invented by Messrs. Seidel and Naumann. It is a rear-driving safety machine with 26-inch wheels and pneumatic tires, and weighs less than 36½ pounds. It is specially adapted for military use, and when the man dismounts he can do so by merely placing his feet upon the ground, in which position the cycle is held in position between his legs, and he has both hands at liberty and can load, aim, and discharge his rifle, and immediately after be en route again. Like the French cycle, that of Messrs. Seidel and Naumann permits one wheel to be folded upon the other by means of a hinge-and-bolt mechanism in the strong double framework, and, so folded, can be suspended on the rider's back without greatly impeding his movements.

The British forces at Benin have been greatly delighted by the receipt of the following telegram, sent to Adm. Rawson at Brass: "The Queen desires to express to Adm. Rawson her great admiration of the conduct of the brave men under his command, who must all have gone through such a terribly trying time in their march to Benin, which was so successfully captured. The

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The American Tobacco Co., Successor.
A Delightful Blend of
St. James' Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine
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brated Brand "Pickings."

Queen feels so much for them all and is most anxious to hear that the wounded, and indeed all, are doing well, for the climate, the privations, and the horrors they witnessed must have been most fearful. The Queen deeply grieves for the loss of life." To this sympathetic telegram Adm. Rawson has replied through the Admiralty: "Brass, March 1. Her Majesty's most gracious message received. Please convey to Her Majesty the expression of our deep gratitude for her approval and sympathy. I am glad to report that sick and wounded are doing well."

The Whitehead torpedo which was found off the Lizard was lost from the Juno in the autumn of last year, while she was carrying out steam trials in the Channel. It is one of the largest and most expensive types of torpedoes in use in the British Service, is 15 feet 6 inches in length, and 18 inches in circumference, and is valued at \$2,500. The machine is of no further use, the mechanism being considerably injured by the long immersion in the water. The torpedo is fitted with triple engines, and driven by compressed air.

Surg. Maj. Manser is the first European who fell a victim to the plague in Bombay. He has, in an interesting lecture delivered in Bombay, endeavored to prove that the filth origin of the scourge is wrong, and that it really emanates from the granaries. It is well known that immense underground storages of grain are made in Bombay, and we may add in every town and village of the country, and if the opening of these store houses should now allow the plague germs to issue, why has it only occurred this year?

The Japanese officers who took part in the recent war with China have asked their Government to erect a monument which should commemorate the services rendered by the horses in transport duties, reconnaissances, and battles. The promoters of the idea point out that while the soldiers who fell during the course of the war have had a temple at Tokio consecrated to them, in which twice a year, in May and November, certain ceremonies are solemnly performed in honor of their memory, nothing whatever has been done for the horses.

"Grant, Ulysses S.; Conversations and Unpublished Letters of Gen. U. S. Grant," by M. J. Cramer, D. D., was published last week by Messrs. Eaton & Mains, of New York City. These letters and conversations relate to Grant's life before the Civil War, while General and President, and during his trip abroad after leaving the White House, and again while writing his memoirs. The majority of the letters were written by himself; the balance by relatives or intimate friends. Mr. Cramer, ex-Minister to Denmark and to Switzerland, through his connection by marriage with the Grant family, had many opportunities of conversing with the General, always making notes of these conversations. The material throws new light on Grant's character, and disproves some calumnies.

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THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI.

The Werner Company have just issued "Martial Recitations; Heroic, Pathetic and Humorous; for the Veteran's Camp Fire," by John H. Brownlee. It is a book 12mo., of 232 pages, well bound in cloth and sold for \$1.00.

The brain of Mr. C. A. Totten, late U. S. Army, seems to be still shrouded in gloom. It appears that we are on the edge of a seven years' period, because 7 x 360 = 2,520, which nobody can deny. "I now look," adds the New Haven croaker, "for things to follow thick and fast, for 3½ years, or for about 1,260 days and then bisept, and to continue 3½ years longer in turmoil." "I do not believe and never have," says the forecaster, "in the end of the world as imminent." This is comforting or not, according as you look at it. The final conclusion of mundane things would at least relieve us from Totten's prophecies, and it is becoming a grave question whether life is worth living if one is to be thrown into a cold shiver every time he takes to the newspaper. It would be a relief to know the worst and have it over with.

A Rutland, Vt., dispatch of March 20 says: "A large shipment of guns from the Watervliet Arsenal, on the line of the Albany & Rutland Railroad, to the testing grounds at Sandy Hook will be made next week. The contract for the transportation of the huge guns has been awarded to the Maxwell Wrecking and Dredging Company, of New York. The shipment will weigh 12,452,238 pounds, or over 1,200 tons. It consists of 22 eight-inch, 14 ten-inch and 4 twelve-inch rifles. The guns will be loaded upon the largest barges of the company's fleet, and will be lifted by a mammoth steam crane. The guns to be shipped are valued at \$1,220,000, and the tow, which will be made up of three barges, will be one of the most valuable that ever left the arsenal or port to sail down the Hudson."

Emperor William has issued a general order that the army shall henceforth don the German cockade, which the sovereigns of the Federal States have also bestowed upon their troops as a visible injunction to defend Germany's greatness. His Majesty has also ordered that medals bearing a portrait of Emperor William I. be made of cannons captured by German troops. These medals will be bestowed in the first instance to members of the army in commemoration of the centenary of the first Emperor William.

The King of Siam intends to visit England in the months of July and August of this year. The Queen will receive His Majesty at Windsor or Osborne. The King is coming to Europe in the Royal yacht Maha-Chakri, a vessel of 2,500 tons, built at Leith about four years ago by Messrs. Ramage & Ferguson, carrying six 4.7-inch guns and about a dozen other small, quick-firing guns. Two English naval officers, Capt. Cumming and Lt. Sanders, have been lent by the Admiralty to command and navigate the yacht from Siam to Europe and back.

The Normal Powder and Ammunition Company, Ltd., is the name of a company which will shortly be put before the investing public of England, the object of its formation being to take over the Normal Powder Syndicate, Ltd., and to develop the sale of Normal powder for shot guns, rifles, etc., in a degree commensurate with its growing success. The new company will have a capital of £70,000, divided into 40,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 30,000 deferred shares of the same value.

The French army surgeons are showing serious evidences of discontent. Resignations have become more and more numerous in the French service, and medical officers leave the army as soon as they have established a right by length of service to a retiring pension. The general complaint is that promotion is jobbed under the plea of "selection for merit." No wonder, then, that the French government is beginning to fear that the service will be short-handed.

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TESTS OF ARMOR PLATE.

A test of Carnegie armor was made at Indian Head Grounds on March 18. A plate, tapering from 16½ inches at the top to 9½ inches at the bottom, representing a group of side armor of 600 tons for the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky, safely resisted the impacts of two 10-inch shells delivered with high velocities, and this without cracking or permitting penetration of the projectiles to any appreciable depth. Upon the showing thus made, Capt. W. T. Sampson recommended to the Secretary that the group be accepted. Secretary Long had proposed to witness the trial, but on account of the inclement weather and the rush of business at the Department he found it necessary to remain there. The Navy, however, was well represented, there being present at the test Capt. Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Ensign Cleland Davis, one of his assistants on duty in Bureau; Ensign C. B. McVay, Inspector of Ordnance at the Carnegie Works, and Asst. Naval Constr. R. B. Dashiell. Mr. Schwab, who is to be promoted to the presidency of the Carnegie Company on April 1, was also present. The plate was supported by an oak backing 36 inches in thickness. Two projectiles manufactured by the Wheeler-Sterling Company were employed. The first projectile, weighing 500 pounds, struck the plate at a point three and one-half calibers from the bottom and seven calibers from the end, the thickness of the metal being 12 1-10 inches. The point of the projectile penetrated three inches, and then broke, the base falling in fragments at the foot of the target. The velocity employed was 1,340 feet per second. The second shell also weighed 500 pounds, and it was fired for penetration at a high velocity. The point of impact was located three and a half calibers from the top of the plate, and an equal distance from the side. The plate at this point was 13 8-10 inches thick. The shell penetrated seven inches and then broke up. The metal around the point of impact was slightly dished, but otherwise the plate showed no signs of damage.

Another test of Carnegie armor will occur at the Proving Grounds during this week. The Department has been notified that a plate 2½ inches in thickness and representing a group for the protective decks of the Kearsarge and Kentucky, has been shipped. It will be fired at with an 8-inch gun. The projectile will not be allowed to strike the plate normally. The target will be slanting; hence the caliber of the gun to be employed. An experimental test of great importance will take place early in the month of April. Both plate and projectile manufacturers are ever attempting to turn out a product which will increase the resistive or penetrative power of their respective materials. The contest for supremacy between armor and shell always in progress. The Carnegie Steel Company has just completed a plate which it believes will eclipse anything it has yet turned out in point of resistance. The plate is 12 inches in thickness. It is made of nickel steel, but contains a higher percentage of the former metal than has yet been used in the manufacture of service armor, and has been treated by the Harvey process with such changes in the treatment as the new conditions require. A plate of this kind was made about a year ago, and was tested. While it broke into three pieces when a shell, given a velocity of 2,000 feet per second, struck it, it demonstrated good resistive qualities, and the Carnegie Company, determined to manufacture another plate which should be equally resistive but tougher. The firm believes that it has obtained this combination in the plate just finished. In the proposed test a 12-inch gun will be used and the velocity will be about 2,000 feet per second and higher if the results of the first shot demonstrate that another can be successfully fired.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" reports that the trials of the new armor plate intended for the Canopus has yielded some remarkable results. It was of Harveyized nickel steel, 6 inches in thickness, and after four Holtzer projectiles of forged steel, 6 inches in diameter, weighing 100 pounds each, and striking the plate with an energy of 2,665 tons, had been discharged against it, the plate was still unperforated. The "Gazette" says: "On the face of it, this is a good performance, but it is asserted that in the United States, some months ago, a 6-inch Jackson shot, with a soft steel cap, dealt very roughly with a 10-inch plate of similar quality to that now under consideration. According to the same account, an 8-inch Holtzer shot broke into pieces when fired against this marvelous plate. If, too, we are content to rely upon the fact that we must accept accounts from the other side of the Atlantic with many grains of salt, it may be as well to remember that the Russians have made experiments which tend in the same direction. Our own trials of the soft steel cap have not been satisfactory, but other powers appear to have overcome the difficulties with which we have met. Krupp, indeed, has an astonishing record, if all the surrounding circumstances are honestly told."

MILITARY AND ATHLETIC CARNIVAL.

The Chicago Athletic Association is to have a military and athletic carnival at the Coliseum, in Chicago, to raise money for the charities in that city. The troops at Fort Sheridan and other Army posts are expected to participate. The "Cherry Circle," of Chicago, says: "Troop and battalion drill can be executed under cover, and, indeed, the Madison Square exhibition will be outdone in every way. In New York the best feature of the show was the escalading of a 20-foot wall. The soldiers at Fort Sheridan have been practicing but a week, and already they are escalading a 30-foot wall with ease. At the fort officers and men are busy over the preparations. The horses of the cavalry are a little rusty now. Since leaving Fort Riley, last August, they have had no drill hall to practice in; but, with the coming good weather, they will be able to get back into that form which was admitted to be the best that the United States cavalry—and perhaps any cavalry—had ever reached. Capt. Wainwright is chairman and Mr. Castner recorder of the committee at Fort Sheridan which has charge of getting the military part of the carnival ready. The soldiers will march there from Fort Sheridan, making a procession through the city and introducing themselves to the people of Chicago. They will have a regular camp at one side of the Coliseum, where they will live and drill, exactly as they do at their barracks in Fort Sheridan. This will give the people of Chicago—hardly any of whom have ever seen a military camp—a chance to take a good look at one. The soldiers will go into camp a week before the carnival begins, and stay there three or four days after it closes. Col. L. L. Hamberger, who is the chief promoter of the affair, recently escorted a party over the Coliseum to determine as to its capabilities. Those in the party were: Gen. H. A. Wheeler, brigade commander of the Illinois National Guard; Col. J. G. C. Lee, of Quartermaster's Department in the U. S. A.; Capt. R. P. P. Wainwright, of the 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Louis Osterheim, of the 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Percival G. Lowe, of the 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. C. Castner, of the 4th Inf. In reply to a letter of inquiry, Gen. Corbin, of Gen. Ruger's staff, says: 'You ask if, in my opinion, a military tournament in Chicago is feasible and advisable, as an entertainment with which to raise money for the charities of the city. I answer yes to both propositions. Experience and observation enable me to speak unhesitatingly. The people are very much interested in such undertakings. The one recently held in New York drew very large crowds. Make prices for the people popular and your show up to what it is possible to make. The athletic features are no less desirable than the military. Those competent to make the most attractive programme of exercises should be selected. On these will rest largely the success of your enterprise, for which I bespeak the most brilliant success.'

NEW INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

We continue to receive inquiries as to when the present Infantry Drill Regulations are to be superseded by the Revised Drill Regulations prepared by Gen. Ruger. We are unable to answer, for the very sufficient reason that no one is able to fix a date when the change will be made, if ever. Gen. Ruger does not know; Gen. Miles, commanding the Army, does not know, and even the President of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief, under whose authority the change is to be made, is not able to solve this problem in tactics. The Revised Drill is based upon the theory of a three battalion organization for the infantry, and nobody knows when we are to have such an organization; not even the Senate, nor the House of Representatives, nor the august Czar, Thomas B. Reed, himself. There is very little prospect that Congress will consider any change in Army organization until it has settled the questions of tariff and revenue, and until it has been determined by practical experience whether the new financial legislation proposed, if it ever takes shape in law, will produce the result expected. Considering, therefore, the various questions of doubt which shroud the problem of change in infantry drill in the "fog of war," we advise all those who are interested to proceed precisely as if no change were to be made. If it should be decided upon, it can hardly come during the present year at best, and we shall be able to announce it several months in advance of the order directing the change.

Gen. Ruger's revision is now in the hands of Gen.

Miles, who is carefully considering the changes proposed, and there is no man who wears a uniform who is more competent for this work. We limit ourselves to those wearing uniforms, for we have in mind some civilians who, in their own opinion at least, know more about military matters, and especially drill, than even Gen. Miles. At the same time we can say this much for the General. It would be very difficult to suggest any tight place in which a soldier can find himself that he has not been in at some time since he entered the service as a Captain of Volunteers. There is no command or maneuver involved in the necessity for prompt action on the field of battle that he has not had occasion to use. We may be sure that when he is done with the Drill Regulations, whatever sound judgment and large experience can suggest for their improvement will have been done. No man understands better than does Gen. Miles the value of minutes, and even seconds, in the deadly trials of battle. Whatever tactics receive his approval, will be adapted for use in war, even though something of display is sacrificed to make them what they should be. Gen. Miles understands the importance of the subject, and how much more than mere precision of movement is involved in the problem of moving men under fire from one position to another in the shortest possible time and with the least confusion. The problems involved in a change of drill are very grave, and especially so in view of the great increase in the extent of exposure to which men are subjected with modern weapons in the hands of an enemy.

On Friday next, April 2, 1897, the Army will lose from its active list, under the operation of law, that sterling officer and soldier, Maj. Gen. Thomas Howard Ruger, who then reaches his 64th birthday, having been born in Lima, N. Y., April 2, 1833. He was graduated from the Military Academy, third in his class, in 1854, and promoted to the Engineer Corps, but resigned in 1855 to enter upon the practice of law in Janesville, Wis. When the Civil War broke out he went to the front as Lieutenant Colonel of the 3d Wisconsin Volunteers, being soon afterwards promoted Colonel, and commanded the regiment in Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley till August, 1862, after which he was in the Northern Virginia and Maryland campaigns. He was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers Nov. 29, 1862, led a brigade in the Rappahannock campaigns, and commanded a division at Gettysburg. In the summer of 1863, he was in New York city, where he aided in suppressing the draft riots. He then guarded the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad in Tennessee until April, 1864, led a brigade in Sherman's advance into Georgia till November, 1864, and with a division of the 23d Corps, took part in the campaign against Gen. John B. Hood's army in Tennessee, receiving the brevet of Major General of Volunteers, Nov. 30, 1864, for services at the battle of Franklin. He next organized the 1st Division of the 23d Corps at Nashville, led it from February to June, 1865, in North Carolina, and had charge of the Department of North Carolina till June, 1866, when he was mustered out. He accepted a Colonely in the Regular Army, 33d Infantry, July 28, 1866, and on March 2, 1867, was breveted Brigadier General, U. S. A., for his gallantry at Gettysburg. From January till July, 1868, he was Provisional Governor of Georgia; and from 1871 till 1876 he was Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy. From the last year till 1878, he commanded the Department of the South, and in 1876 he commanded the troops during the trouble in South Carolina incident to the claims of rival State Governments. He then commanded posts in the South and West, and on March 19, 1880, was promoted Brigadier General, U. S. A. Since then he has commanded the Division of the Pacific and the Departments of the Missouri, Dakota, California, Columbia, and East. In addition to his duties as a Department Commander, he has had to attend for some time past the arduous labor of a revision of the Drill Regulations, lately completed. This is but a brief resume of the career of a most distinguished and gallant soldier and modest gentleman, who has deserved well of his country in every sphere to which duty has called him, and who now enters upon that rest from the cares of official life which he has so thoroughly earned.

The recent War Department general order, practically closing most of the fortifications to visitors, has caused much dissatisfaction in many places. The Baltimore "Sun," referring to Fort McHenry, says: "Doctors, clergymen, merchants and residents of South Baltimore have united in an expression of hope that the order may be modified. Still, we feel bound to say that the order is, in its essentials, a good one. There has been too much laxity in this respect in the past, and a little stringency at the points where needed will in the end be for the public good."

The experiments carried out in India with the new Lee-Metford bullet go to show that it has advantages other than those connected with its stopping powers. At 500 and 1,000 yards it gives, it is said, a better target than the present service bullet; there are practically no ricochets, and it wears away the rifling of the barrel very little indeed. A slight alteration at the base of the bullet saves the barrel, which will thus have a longer life—a very important consideration.

It is stated that the cavalry of the German Army is about to be rearmed with a new carbine revolver on the Mauser system, of which the bullet will cover over 1,000 yards. It is being tested by a special commission at Berlin with the best results.

ADMISSIONS TO MILITARY ACADEMY.

Following is a list of candidates for admission to the Military Academy who have passed their examinations. Of the 184 candidates, 118 were found mentally qualified, and of this latter number 86 were accepted, 20 were alternates, whose principals were accepted, and 12 failed to pass the physical examination. Of those who were examined, 56 failed mentally, and 10 failed both physically and mentally. The accepted candidates will report for admission at the institution June 19, 1897:

Alabama—Gustave Koopman, Arkansas—Clifton P. Arnold, Henry A. Meyer, Jr., California—Frederick D. Griffith, Jr., Edmund L. Zane, Paul A. Dinsmore, Connecticut—Arthur H. Bryant, District of Columbia—Joseph F. Barnes, Florida—William C. Harilee, Georgia—Walter H. Smith, Wade H. Shipp, Illinois—Albert H. Mueller, William F. Larkin, Francis W. Clark, Charles Burnett, Omer F. Telford, Indiana—Claude E. Brigham, Iowa—Emory J. Pike, Charles S. Perry, Kansas—Henry A. Bell, Kentucky—William R. Bettison, Kerr T. Riggs, Joseph F. Talbue, Louisiana—Gordon Robinson, Benjamin F. McClellan, Maine—Deane B. Small, Maryland—Walter D. Smith, Michigan—Edmund K. Sterling, William M. Cooley, Minnesota—Allen C. Keys, Mississippi—John K. Cowan, Wildurr Willing, Missouri—Paul B. Colman, W. Goff Caples, Walbridge H. Powell, Charles L. Maguire, Daniel D. Gregory, Guy E. Carlton, New Hampshire—George M. Russell, New Jersey—Eli T. Fryer, Joseph C. Kay, J. Anderson Berry, New Mexico—John Symington, New York—Ralph N. Hayden, Henry M. Dougherty, James J. Fleming, Jr., Arthur J. Lynch, Gad Morgan, William N. Haskell, Richard Furnival, William F. Buck, North Carolina—Clarence O. Sherrill, Walter H. Lee, Ohio—Frank C. Amos, Edward M. Shinkle, Eugene C. Stacy, Ernest E. Evans, Herman W. Albery, Isaac C. Walker, and Robert E. Boyers, Oregon—Edward N. Johnston, Pennsylvania—Charles J. Naylor, Charles McH. Eby, Elliott J. Dent, Wayne McJ. Walker, Rhode Island—Lewis Brown, Jr., Robert T. Beck, Tennessee—John A. Pearson, Daniel Bond, Jr., Texas—Victor S. Foster, Carl H. Muller, James B. Stubbs, Jr., Vermont—N. Allen Goodspeed, Virginia—Allen F. Morrisett, Creed F. Cox, Eugene R. West, Richard H. Jordan, George M. Lee, Washington—Harry B. Jordan, Wisconsin—John H. Poole, Alden F. Brewster, Ernest D. Peek, David E. Stewart, Wyoming—Guy Kent, At Large—Henry S. Mitchell, William P. Ennis.

ATHLETICS AT WEST POINT.

The third annual competition of the Army Officers' Athletic Association, held at West Point March 13, has been fully reported in the daily papers. The "News" of the Highlands says:

"There was great rivalry between the classes, '99 scoring 38 points, with 1900 a close second, 34 points; '97 scored 26, and '98, 14 points, counting five points for a winner and three for a second place. The most exciting event was the final heat of the tug of war between the teams of '97 and '98. The latter got the first heave after the report of the pistol, but the superior weight of '97's men came into play, and after a stubborn contest they won. Merrill's exhibition on the horizontal bar was one of the finest ever seen in the present gymnasium. Had it not been for an unfortunate slip after the finish of the giant swing, he would undoubtedly have won first prize. T. F. Maginnis, '98, and E. H. Martin, '98, gave a very pretty exhibition of boxing, and the tumbling exhibition of T. G. Workizer, '97, H. Abbott, '97, and E. H. Humphrey, '99, was also fine. W. E. Gillmore, 1900, assisted by T. A. Barco, J. P. Robinson and E. E. Downes, 1900, gave a remarkable exhibition of strength. Among other things Gillmore held two men, each weighing 150 pounds, at arms' length for fully fifteen seconds. Two Academy records were broken and two were equalled. H. Abbott, '97, in the standing high jump, cleared 4 feet 11½ inches, breaking the record by 2 inches, and Glade lowered the rope climbing record by 1½ seconds. S. Heintzelman, '99, equalled the record for the fence vault of 6 feet 8 inches, and Barlow equalled the record in the 20-yard dash of 2 2-5 seconds."

The entertainment closed with the presentation of the prizes to the winners, and the presentation of the handsome banner won at the field day last June to the class of '97, by Capt. W. B. Gordon, O. D., who acted as a substitute for Professor Edgerton, president of the association. It was accepted by the class through J. C. Oakes, the captain of the '97 track and field team. Henry Abbott, '97, received the prize for best all round athlete, scoring 13 points, and George Perkins, 1900, got the prize for the best all round gymnast, with 21 points. P. C. Foster, '99, was second, with 16 points. The officials of the exhibition were:

Cadet committee on athletics—Henry Abbott, '97; T. F. Maginnis, '98; Charles A. Romeyn, '99, and W. E. Gillmore, 1900. Referee—Maj. George H. Torney, U. S. A. Judges of machine events—Lieut. J. R. Lindsey, Lieut. W. M. Cruickshank, and Lieut. W. R. Smedberg, Jr. Judges of field events—Lieut. Peter E. Traub, Lieut. S. C. Hazzard, Lieut. H. M. Reeve and Lieut. J. W. Joyes. Starter—Herbert N. Shipman. Measurers—T. A. Roberts, '97, and C. W. Exton, '98. Scorer—F. M. Savage, '97. Announcer—H. M. Dichmann, '97.

ADMISSIONS TO NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following have been appointed cadets at the Naval Academy, to enter the present year. So far, as existing vacancies will allow, they will enter in May, the remainder in December, after the graduation of the class of 1897:

Daniel Mannix, Washington, D. C., at large; Pickens E. Woodson, Bonham, 1st Dist., Texas; William Norris, Philadelphia, 1st Dist., Pa.; Joseph Lindsay, Owenton, 7th Dist., Ky.; Langdon Moore, Buffalo, 32d Dist., N. Y.; John T. Burwell, Milwood, 7th Dist., Va.; John H. Fursa, Savannah, 1st Dist., Ga.; Langdon C. Wilkins, Savannah, 1st Dist., Ga.; alternate Frank McGalliard, Bridgewater, 1st Dist., N. J.; Albert T. Rich, Malden, 1st Dist., Mass.; alternate Howard W. Newhall, Lynn, 7th Dist., Mass.; Raymond Keyes, Barnesville, 16th Dist., Ohio; Guy S. Rinehart, Somerton, 16th Dist., Ohio; alternate Guy W. Castle, Milwaukee, 4th Dist., Wis.; Kenneth E. Burton, Milwaukee, 4th Dist., Wis.; Owen H. Oakley, Lincoln, 1st Dist., Neb.; James T. Shewell, Nebraska City, 1st Dist., Neb.; alternate Wallace Lipincott, Woodstock, 1st Dist., N. J.; alternate Thomas J. Cleveland, Linden, 1st Dist., Ala.; Claude Brown, Talladega, 4th Dist., Ala.; George S. Harris, Rome, 7th Dist., Ga.; Edward H. Whitney, St. Joseph, 5th Dist., La.; Albert F. Patterson, Townsend, 4th Dist., Mass.; Richard Rowles, Southborough, 4th Dist., Mass.; alternate William S. Pye, Minneapolis, 5th Dist., Minn.; Girard P. Nightingale, Babylon, 1st Dist., N. Y.; Raymond B. Neilson, Cedarhurst, 1st Dist., N. Y.; alternate Wm. W. Galbraith, Knoxville, 2d Dist., Tenn.; Harold Colvocoresses, New Brunswick, 3d Dist., N. J.; George

A. Kroener, Red Bank, 3d Dist., N. J.; E. P. Eufer, Brooklyn, 6th Dist., N. Y.; Charles F. Schranherr, Brooklyn, 6th Dist., N. Y.; William M. Robertson, Deerbrook, 4th Dist., Miss.; I. J. Fitzpatrick, New Orleans, 1st Dist., La.; Roger Williams, Chatham, 19th Dist., N. Y.; George F. Blair, Jackson, 2d Dist., Mich.

The following is the schedule of baseball games of the U. S. Naval Academy to be played this season: Saturday, March 27, Academy vs. officers; Saturday, April 3, 1st Division vs. 4th Division; Saturday, April 10, 2d Division vs. 3d Division; Saturday, April 17, 1st and 3d Divisions vs. 2d and 4th Divisions; Saturday, April 24, Academy vs. officers; Saturday, May 1, 1st Division vs. 3d Division; Saturday, May 8, Field Day; Saturday, May 15, 1st and 3d Divisions vs. 2d and 4th Divisions; Saturday, May 22, 2d Division vs. 4th Division; Saturday, May 29, Academy vs. officers. Captain Academy Baseball Team, Robert W. Henderson; Captain 1st Division, I. F. Landis; Captain 2d Division, W. C. Asserson; Captain 3d Division, Hilary Williams; Captain 4th Division, H. N. Jenson.

FOREIGN VESSELS THREATENING GREECE.

The importance attached by the leading powers of Europe to the Cretan crisis may be judged by the naval forces they have at Canea, at the Piraeus, at Smyrna, and at various points of observation in the Mediterranean and the Black Seas.

The British Mediterranean fleet is set down by the London "Times" of a recent date as thirty-two strong, exclusive of torpedo craft. Five battleships, the Revenge, Trafalgar, Barfleur, Camperdown and Rodney; two cruisers, the Scout and Fearless; the sloop Nymph, the gunboats Dryad and Harrier and the torpedo-boat destroyers Dragon, Ardent, Bruiser and Boxer were recently in Cretan harbors, with the battleship Nile and destroyer Banshee at the Piraeus. The battleships Ramillies, Hood and Anson were at Malta, the Prince George to go to the Mediterranean, and so on. The Channel squadron was at that time at Vigo, on its way to Gibraltar.

Italy at the same date had actually in Cretan waters the big battleships Sicilia, Re Umberto, Francesco Morosini, Andrea Doria and Ruggiero di Lauria, and the cruisers Vesuvio and Euridice, while the cruisers Marco Polo, Ligurio and Dogali were also then already there or under orders to proceed thither. Of course, all Italy's home vessels are within easy reach.

France, however, seems to rely on her naval strength at Toulon for most of her readiness for action. At the time spoken of she had actually withdrawn a few vessels from the Levant. The cruisers Charner, Suchet, Troude, Wattignies and Fosbin, however, represented her in the Levant, and several vessels seemed to be making ready to join them. Between Sepastopol and Vigo France had, it is said, eight battleships and seven cruisers.

Russia, between the same two points, had eleven battleships and five cruisers. At Crete were the Navarin, Cizoi Velikiy, Nicholas I. and Alexander II., all battleships, and the Admiral Seniavino and Grotostichy, also armored, while a gun vessel and two torpedo boats were at Messina, under orders to join them. In the Black Sea fleet at Sebastopol were six battleships.

Austria's force was the cruiser Maria Theresa, the small battleship Stefanie, the gunboats Satellit and Sibonico, and the destroyers Sperber, Elster and Kibitz, besides the cruiser Franz Josef I. at Port Said.

Germany's chief vessel is the Kaiserin Augusta, the others being old corvettes used as a training squadron.

Our American squadron, under Admiral Selfridge, was all in the Mediterranean at late accounts, the Minneapolis being at Mersine, the San Francisco at Alexandretta,

PENSACOLA NAVY YARD.

Pensacola, Fla., March 21.

Reports come from the Navy Yard at this place concerning complaints brought against Capt. D. W. Mullan by some of those under his command.

On the 28th of February, however, Capt. Cromwell, U. S. N., appeared at the yard, having been sent to investigate the matter, report of which had in some way reached Washington, through private channels, probably. Comdr. Mullan was leaving for New Orleans, expecting to spend Mardi Gras there. He was met at the station, and told that Capt. Cromwell wished to see him at the Hotel Escambia, and after seeing Capt. Cromwell he abandoned his trip. Capt. Cromwell came down to the yard the next morning, previously taking testimony in town of civilians. Evidence in the yard was confined to the officers, and an Assistant Engineer in the Army, Mr. Turtle, a brother of Maj. Turtle, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., who died some few years ago.

The time occupied in the investigation was very short—little more than an hour. Capt. Cromwell returned to town, telegraphed his report, and the next morning Comdr. Mullan was detached from command of the yard. On Monday, March 22, orders were received convening a court of inquiry, to be convened on Thursday morning, March 25. Capt. N. H. Farquhar being the sole member and Lieut. Lauchheimer Judge Advocate. More than this is not known.

A telegram this morning from Capt. Farquhar says his orders are revoked, but who takes his place we do not know. Comdr. Mullan arrived this morning. His counsel is to be Mr. Mallory, of Pensacola, ex-Congressman from this district.

The Montgomery is still here, watching for filibusters. An expedition got off all the same on Wednesday evening, right under her nose—very cleverly managed. La Junta is to be congratulated on its adroitness.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

The St. Augustine Yacht Club, whose reputation for charming hospitality was long since established, won fresh laurels recently, when the members gave a very elegant ball to their friends and a few strangers in the city. The rooms were beautifully decorated, under the direction of Capt. Ephraim Williams, an active member of the club. Mrs. J. J. Upham, Mrs. F. W. Smith, Mrs. Charlton Yarnall, Mrs. F. Fremont Smith, Mrs. Andrew Anderson, and Mrs. Belknap constituted the ladies' receiving committee. The orchestra of the 1st Artillery Band rendered inspiring music. Among the Army people present was Capt. and Mrs. Stephen T. Seyburn, 10th Inf.; Capt. Hubbell, 1st Art.; Mrs. Hubbell and their pretty young daughter; Capt. F. J. Ives, Medical Corp. and Mrs. Ives; Col. Marcus P. Miller; Capt. Van Ness; Adj't J. V. White; Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., now on the staff of the Governor of the State, who escorted his sister, Miss Woodruff, of New York; Col. J. J. Upham, Capt. Ephraim Williams, members of the club; Maj. and Mrs. A. M. Taylor; Capt. and Mrs. Henry Marcotte, and Lieut. Van Deuse; Lieut. Hamilton, and Col. Judd, retired.

THE NAVY.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary of the Navy.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR 29. FEB. 25, 1897, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Publishes regulations, designed to meet the requirements of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1897, entitled "An Act to commission Passed Assistant Surgeons in the United States Navy, and to provide for their examination preliminary to their promotion to the grade of Surgeon," which regulations go into effect from and after Aug. 13, 1897.

CIRCULAR 76. FEB. 25, 1897, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The following syllabus of a decision rendered by the Comptroller of the Treasury is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

An enlisted man in the Marine Corps, honorably discharged after serving five years, who re-enlists within three months at a time when Section 3 of the Act approved Aug. 1, 1894, is in force, is entitled to the same additional pay he would be entitled to receive had his service and re-enlistment been in the Army.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 19.—Capt. G. W. Sumner, detached from command of the Monadnock, on relief, ordered home and granted one month's leave.

Comdr. E. E. Craig, detached from the New York Navy Yard, April 17, and ordered to the Bureau of Navigation, April 19, as hydrographer.

Comdr. C. D. Sigbee, detached from the Hydrographic Office April 19, and ordered to command the Monadnock.

Capt. C. V. Gridley, when detached from the 10th Light House District, Buffalo, N. Y., and ordered to command the Richmond.

Lieut. W. C. P. Muir, ordered to examination for promotion, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. W. E. Safford, detached from the Alert, ordered to examination for promotion, Mare Island, Cal., then ordered home, and granted three months' leave.

Lieut. C. F. Pond, detached from the Alert, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

MARCH 20.—Asst. Surg. G. D. Costigan, detached from the Naval Laboratory, New York, and ordered to the Vermont.

MARCH 22.—Surg. C. A. Siegfried, detached from the Massachusetts on relief and ordered to the Torpedo Station, Newport, April 15.

Surg. S. H. Dickson, detached from the Texas on relief and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Surg. W. R. DuBose, detached from the Terror, April 6, and ordered to the Texas.

Surg. O. Diehl, detached from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, April 5, and ordered to the Terror, April 6.

P. A. Surg. R. M. Kennedy, detached from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, April 3, and ordered to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, April 5.

Surg. T. C. Craig, placed on the retired list, from March 22.

MARCH 23.—Lieut. F. K. Hill, detached from the New York, April 1, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Lieut. F. W. Jenkins, detached from the Maine, April 6, and ordered to the New York.

Asst. Engr. J. R. Brady, detached from the Indiana, April 6, and ordered to the Raleigh the same day.

Asst. Engr. R. C. Moody, detached from the Raleigh, April 6, and ordered to the Indiana the same day.

Ensign B. W. Wells, Jr., ordered to examination for promotion, Mare Island, April 5.

Ensign N. A. McCully, ordered to examination for promotion at Mare Island, April 5.

MARCH 24.—Asst. Engr. M. E. Reed, ordered to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, March 31.

Asst. Engr. R. D. Hasbrouck, detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, April 22, and ordered to the Columbia, April 23.

Asst. Engr. W. H. McGrann, detached from the Columbia, April 23, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Lieut. J. H. Sears, detached from the McArthur, on relief, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

MARCH 25.—Chief Engr. L. W. Robinson, detached from the Indiana, April 2, ordered home, and granted leave for three months.

Chief Engr. J. L. Hannum, detached from the Amphitrite, March 30, and ordered to the Indiana, April 2.

Capt. C. J. Barclay, detached from command of the Raleigh, March 28, and ordered to command the Amphitrite, March 29.

Chief Engr. C. Andrade, detached from the New York, April 14, ordered home, and granted three months' leave.

Chief Engr. C. J. Burnap, ordered to the New York as fleet engineer, April 14.

Capt. J. B. Coghlan's order to command Amphitrite revoked, and he is detached from the Richmond to command the Raleigh, March 28.

Chief Engr. W. C. Eaton, detached from the Vermont, March 27, and ordered to Amphitrite, March 30.

Asst. Surg. D. N. Carpenter, detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Raleigh.

P. A. Engr. C. A. Carr, detached from the Marblehead April 2, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

P. A. Engr. J. L. Gow, detached from the Raleigh March 30, and ordered to the Marblehead, April 2.

P. A. Engr. A. S. Halstead, detached as inspector of machinery at Camden, N. J., March 28, and ordered to the Raleigh, March 30.

P. A. Engr. J. M. Pickrell, detached from Cramp's Yard, March 27, and ordered to Camden, N. J., March 28, as inspector of machinery.

Gunner F. L. Hoagland, detached from the Amphitrite, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Asst. Gunner Herbert Campbell, appointed March 25, 1897.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

MARCH 24.—P. A. Surg. Henry B. Fitts, to be Surgeon from March 23, 1897, vice Surg. Thomas C. Craig, retired.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The following nominations have been confirmed by the Senate.

MARCH 19.—Comdr. Charles V. Gridley, to be a Captain.

P. A. Engr. Edward R. Freeman, to be a Chief Engineer.

Asst. Engr. Urban T. Holmes, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer.

Ensign George F. Cooper, to be a Lieutenant (Junior grade.)

Ensign Edward T. Witherspoon, to be a Lieutenant (Junior grade.)

Ensign Benton C. Decker, to be a Lieutenant (Junior grade.)

MARCH 22.—Commo. Joseph N. Miller, to be a Rear

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admiral, from the 21st day of March, 1897, vice Rear Adm. John G. Walker, retired.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A Brooklyn delegation, including Representatives Hoeker, Low, Hurley, Howe and Bennett, called upon Secretary Long on Wednesday and made a request for the removal from the New York Navy Yard to some other place of Naval Constr. Francis T. Bowles, who is in charge of most of the force of mechanics and laborers employed in the yard. The delegation charged the Contractor with tyrannical conduct toward the employees, with favoritism and general mismanagement. They also requested the reinstatement of the foremen of departments dismissed under the last Administration, after full examination by the board of Navy Yard labor. Secretary Long took the subject under consideration.

Detachments of sailors from the crews of the U. S. cruisers San Francisco and Cincinnati of the European Squadron were present at the celebration of mass at the Vatican, at Rome, Italy, March 22, and after the services the officers and sailors were presented to the Pope by Mgr. O'Connell, rector of the American College. The men marched past and kissed the hand of His Holiness as they passed before him. The sailors expressed their appreciation of the Pope's remarks with vociferous and enthusiastic "hurrahs."

The Cretan crisis has caused the Popolo Romano to draw the forcible attention of its readers to the present disappointing condition of the Italian fleet, which is far from fulfilling the high hopes that were entertained in the prosperous condition of a few years ago, where, as in 1888-89, it held the first place in tonnage and speed, and the second in regard to number of torpedo craft.

During recent maneuvers of the French Active Squadron of the Mediterranean, the Sarrazin attempted to torpedo the Neptune at the Isle d'Hyères; but, those on board being dazzled by the battleship's search lights, ran into her. The collision was slight and no great damage was done. On the next night the same boat and the Kabyle successfully attacked the Redoubtable and Magenta. Afterwards the battleships ran torpedoes at la Badine, and the squadrons then left for Villefranche, Lévrier with the torpedo boats putting into Saint Raphael, Saint Tropez, and Agay, and continuing to cruise along the coast for pilotage instruction. At night, when the squadron was under way, they made an attack, but great vigilance was observed, and they were unsuccessful until near dawn, when, owing to fatigue apparently causing some relaxation of watchfulness on board the Brennus, Vice Admiral de Cuverville's flagship, the Kabyle, successfully discharged a torpedo which touched her hull. At Villefranche the ship exchanged salutes with the San Francisco, which was in the harbor, and there the Admiral received orders to send to Toulon the Troude, in which Rear Admiral Pottier left for Crete.

The Magnolia Metal Company, who for many years have had their offices at No. 74 Cortlandt street, will, on May 1, occupy the entire buildings at Nos. 266 and 267 West street. The business of the company, which has steadily increased since the introduction of the Magnolia anti-friction metal, compels this change, their large transactions having made the use of larger quarters imperative. During the past year, when the period of commercial depression reached its culmination, the Magnolia Metal Company increased their sales 25 per cent. over that of the year before, and the business of that year exceeded any previous year. The use of Magnolia metal has spread all over the globe, wherever steam power is used. The larger warehouses, which the company will now occupy, will afford largely increased facilities for storage, shipping and commodious counting rooms.

Capt. W. C. Wise, U. S. N., reports to the Navy Department that the monitor Amphitrite had a creditable run at sea off Charleston on March 11, having maintained a speed of 10.72 knots for six hours in a straightaway, full powered run against adverse currents, wind and sea, amounting to about 1.5 knots, making a corrected speed of more than 12 knots.

An accident occurred during the launch of the gunboats Wheeling and Marietta at San Francisco, March 18, which may delay the completion of those vessels. They were built on parallel ways, and there was introduced the innovation of launching them simultaneously. When they reached the water they crashed into each other and suffered some injuries above the water line. The bent plates will have to be removed and other broken work replaced.

The board found that there was no settlement of the dock after the docking of the Puritan, and there was no leaking of importance. A few minor defects will have to be fixed up, such as completing one of the quay walls and removing a little mud from the entrance. With these exceptions the dock is reported as being in first-class shape. As we have already pointed out the docking of the Puritan is not such a test of this dock as the specifications call for. It will be well to wait until it is tried with a heavier ship before passing judgment upon it.

Sixteen apprentice boys, says a dispatch from San Diego, Cal., March 24, deserted from the U. S. S. Adams during March 21 and 22.

The U. S. S. Yantic has been ordered to Norfolk, Va., and will be placed out of commission. One of the gunboats soon to be put in commission will go to the South American station to take her place.

The new battleship Iowa will go to the New York Navy Yard on March 31. She will go into the new timber dry dock, to have her bottom plates cleaned and repaired.

A court of inquiry is ordered to investigate conduct of Comdr. Dennis W. Mullan, U. S. N., recently detached from the Pensacola Navy Yard. It convened at that yard March 25. The court consists of Capt. Norman H. Farquhar, sole member; Asst. Judge Adv. Gen. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C., Judge Adv.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. M. Bunce. Address as noted under vessels.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS. 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Address at San Francisco, Cal., care Navy Pay Of-

fice. On a cruise with apprentices. Her itinerary is: Arrive Magdalena Bay April 1, leave April 8; arrive Hilo, H. I., May 1, leave May 10; arrive Honolulu May 13, leave May 27; arrive Port Angeles June 28, leave July 8; arrive Seattle July 8, leave July 10; arrive Esquimalt July 10, leave July 12; arrive San Francisco July 19.

ALERT. 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. a.) Address all mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. En route to Mare Island, Cal., from Honolulu.

ALLIANCE. 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney (Training-ship). At Navy Yard, New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

AMPHITRITE. 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay (n. a. s.) At Charleston, S. C. Address there for present.

BANCROFT. 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold (e. a. s.) At Smyrna. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London.

BENNINGTON. 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. a.) Making surveys in Jiquilisco Bay, Salvador. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON. 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. a.) At Amoy, China.

BROOKLYN. 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.) At League Island, Pa., for repairs. Address League Island, Pa.

CASTINE. 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (s. a. s.) Sailed from Newport News, Va., March 17, for Santa Lucia, en route to South Atlantic station, taking out stores for the Yantic and Lancaster. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. Arrived at Santa Lucia, March 26.

CINCINNATI. 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. a. s.) At Naples, Italy, March 28. Has been ordered to return to U. S., and will be relieved by the Raleigh.

COLUMBIA. 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

CONSTELLATION. Comdr. John McGowan (Training-ship). Newport, R. I. Address there.

DETROIT. 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter (a. s.) En route to United States, via Suez Canal. At Aden, March 22, and sailed, March 23, for Port Said. Address Navy Yard, New York.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Glover. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

ENTERPRISE. 6 Guns, Comdr. Joa. G. Eaton. (Nautical school-ship of Massachusetts.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

ERICSSON. Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher. New York Navy Yard. Address there.

ESSEX. 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship). Left St. Thomas, March 23, for La Guaya; arrive La Guaya March 31, leave April 7; arrive Kingston April 14, leave April 21; arrive Key West May 5, leave May 16; arrive Savannah May 20, leave May 27; arrive Gardner's Bay June 10. Address Kingston, Jamaica, care U. S. Consul.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n. a. s.) At New York. Address there. Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles ordered to command.

FRANKLIN. 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE. (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempf. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA. 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) At Tompkinsville, S. I. Address there.

KATHARIN. Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary (n. a. s.) Comdr. J. F. Merry ordered to command April 5. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

LANCASTER. 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MACHIAS. 8 Guns, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie (a. s.) Sailed March 25 from Hong Kong, China, for Chefoo.

MAINE. 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crownshield (n. a. s.) At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD. 10 Guns, Comdr. Horace Elmer (n. a. s.) At Carabelle. Address Pensacola, Fla.

MARION. 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. a.) At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

MASSACHUSETTS. 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rodgers (n. a. s.) At New York to undergo minor repairs at the Navy Yard. Address Tompkinsville, S. I.

MICHIGAN. 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze. At Erie, Pa. Address there. Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush ordered to command March 31.

MINNEAPOLIS. 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadeleigh (e. a. s.) At Mersine, Syria.

MONADNOCK. 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. a.) San Diego, Cal., March 11. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. C. D. Sigbee ordered to command April 19.

MONOCACY. 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholz (a. s.) At Shanghai, China, to undergo some repairs.

MONTEREY. 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. a.) At San Diego, Cal. Address there.

MONTGOMERY. 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.) At Pensacola, Fla. Address Pensacola.

NEW YORK. 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Navy Yard, New York, from Hampton Roads. Will undergo some repairs which will probably keep her at the yard until April 1. Address Navy Yard, New York.

OLYMPIA. 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.) (Flagship.) At Hong Kong, China.

OREGON. 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. a.) At San Francisco, Cal. Address San Francisco, Cal., care Navy Pay Office.

PETREL. 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood. Sailed from San Alito, Cal., March 24, for Japan. Will relieve the Detroit on the Asiatic station.

PHILADELPHIA. 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. a.) Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) Sailed from San Jose de Guatamala, March 23, for Acapulco; was there March 25, and sailed for San Diego, March 26.

PINTA. 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds (a. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

PORTER. (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont. At New London, Conn. Address there.

PURITAN. (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.) At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

RALEIGH. 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Has been ordered to the European station to relieve the Cincinnati.

RICHMOND. (Receiving-ship), Capt. C. V. Gridley. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

ST. MARY'S. 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field (Public Marine School) New York. Address, care of Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO. 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. a. s.) (Flagship of the squadron.) At Alexandria.

SARATOGA. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship) On a cruise. Will leave La Guaya about March 21; arrive Santa Cruz about March 30; leave about April 4; arrive St. Thomas about April 5; leave about April 10; arrive Capes of Delaware about April 23. Address St. Thomas, W. I., care of U. S. Consul.

STILETTO. (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I. Address there.

TERROR. 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At Charleston, S. C., to remain for present. Address there.

TEXAS. 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.) At Port Royal, S. C. Address there. Capt. W. C. Wise ordered to command March 31.

THETIS. 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Sebree (a. d.) Making surveys off Pacific coast of Mexico. Was at Lopez, March 12. Address San Diego, Cal.

VERMONT. 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS. (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury. On patrol duty off Florida coast. Address Jacksonville, Fla.

WABASH. 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship). At Boston, Mass. Address there. Capt. H. F. Pickering ordered to command April 5.

YORKTOWN. 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (n. a. s.) At Wuhu, March 25.

FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. (s. d.) At San Diego, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Vessel.) Lieut. P. Swift. Address Mackey Ferry, N. C. She sailed for Mackey Ferry, Albemarle Sound on March 25.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MARCH 18.—1st Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, directed to proceed to Wilmington, N. C.

MARCH 19.—Cpt. S. N. Stodder, S. E. Maguire and 1st Lieut. C. H. McLellan, directed to proceed to Wilmington, N. C.

3d Lieut. J. C. Hooker, granted an extension of leave for 15 days.

MARCH 20.—No orders.

MARCH 21.—Sunday.

MARCH 22.—No orders.

MARCH 23.—Headquarters of Revenue steamer Grant changed to Port Townsend, Wash.

MARCH 24.—Commanding officer of the Revenue steamer Colfax directed to proceed to Charleston, S. C., with his command, and await orders.

Commanding officer of the practice-ship Chase directed to proceed to Baltimore, Md., with his command, arriving at Baltimore not later than May 15.

The following officers are constituted a board to convene at Wilmington, N. C., April 5, 1897, for the trial of 2d Lieut. John L. Davis, on charges of drunkenness and absence without leave, preferred by his commanding officer, Capt. H. D. Smith: Capt. L. N. Stodder, president; Capt. S. E. Maguire and 1st Lieut. C. H. McLellan, members; 2d Lieut. C. E. Johnston, recorder, and 1st Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, prosecutor.

The owners of the schooner A. B. Fields, of Baltimore, Md., in a letter to Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, express their grateful appreciation of the services rendered by the officers and crew of the Revenue steamer Windom in assisting their vessel on the 8th inst.

Contracts for the construction of two steel steam Revenue cutters are now being prepared at the Treasury Department. The bid of the Globe Iron Works Company, the only bidder, was \$193,800 for each vessel.

The friends of Lieut. Joynes and Asst. Engr. McAllister, at the Department, are glad to welcome them back to their desks after an enforced absence caused by sickness.

Soon after the expiration of winter cruising, March 31, orders will be issued by the Treasury Department to all Revenue cutters available to rendezvous at New York, for the purpose of forming part of the naval display on the occasion of the dedication of the tomb of Gen. Grant, April 27.

A correspondent writing to the "Army and Navy Journal" from the Chase, at St. Petersburg, Fla., March 23, says: "The term of study for the cadets will end on April 1. About April 6 the Chase will fit out for her passage north. She will leave for Baltimore soon after, stopping for several days at Charleston, en route. Annual examinations will take place in Baltimore, beginning May 1. The officers and cadets attended a pleasant informal hop at the Hotel Belvoir, Bellair, on Monday night.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, March 24, 1897.

The fencing team is hard at work preparing for the coming collegiate fencing contest at the Tennis and Racquet Club, New York. The team that will represent the Academy is composed of Cadets Houston, Falconer, Sargent, and Watts. They will be accompanied to New York by Swordmaster A. J. Corbesier, and, while there, will be the guests of Mr. R. M. Thompson.

A week from Saturday evening there will be a divisional contest in the gymnasium, consisting of bouts at wrestling, boxing and fencing.

A craze for boxing has struck the first class. Every evening witnesses several two-round bouts, this being the regulation number. Many of the first class look like battle-scarred veterans, and there is some talk of getting Cadet Boyd a pension.

Miss Dressel entertained many people with a violin recital in the chapel last Saturday afternoon.

Life insurance agents, naval outfitters and other solicitors are making life miserable for the first class. A policy for ten million dollars is undoubtedly a nice thing for one's family, but it hardly interests a naval cadet.

A well-informed correspondent says: "Major General Miles will have more to 'say' than under the Cleveland Administration. 'Doc' will be eliminated. 'No bad job.' And possibly Lamont's successor will be as Lamont. Altogether I am under the impression that the matters of the services will be more equitable than they have been during the latter part of Cleveland's Administration. Some pretty rotten things have been done."

LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal." Referring to an article in the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," the 25th ult., on League Island as a slighted gift; and a leading article March 1, on the same subject, it seems to be overlooked that the Boston Navy Yard, located as it is on a beautiful deep water harbor, with ship houses, a stone dry dock, buildings and appliances, has also been neglected; in fact, almost practically closed for many years. As the only surviving member of the board of officers who decided on League Island as a site for a navy yard, I beg leave to give a brief outline of historical facts relating thereto.

Near the close of the War of the Rebellion, while vast sums of money were being expended for the Navy, and while the Navy Yards were being worked to their utmost, and nearly all the ship building and engineering plants of the country were employed on Government work, without being able to meet requirements, Capt. G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and the practical working head of the Navy Department at that time, proposed big naval construction and manufacturing yard. Two places were suggested for the site, New London, Conn., and a site on the Delaware River. A board of officers, of which Commo. Silas H. Stringham was the president, recommended New London, but the report of this board was not approved, and the project remained, in status quo for a time; subsequently it was decided to send an engineer officer to Europe to collect data that would show the immense resources possessed by the British and French to build and equip ships of war, while our plants were inadequate. I was at that time Superintending Engineer of the building of all iron naval vessels and their machinery on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, the contracts costing in the aggregate about seven million dollars, yet the important duties connected with this work were turned over to my able Assistant Chief Engineer, Charles H. Loring, and I was ordered to proceed to Europe to visit the dock yards and iron works of Great Britain and France, and to report the results. The limited time named in my instructions did not permit a careful study of all establishments necessary to be visited in order to make an exhaustive report; nevertheless, I furnished drawings and descriptions of the yards, their buildings, areas, docks, etc., and capabilities of constructing work sufficient for the purpose wanted. My report was submitted to Congress, and printed for distribution. In the meantime the City of Philadelphia had decided to buy League Island and offer it as a gift to the Government for a Navy Yard. As a result of this offer, Congress passed an act Feb. 18, 1867, which authorized the President to appoint a board of officers to examine the island, and if recommended as a desirable site, to accept the gift. The officers selected for this board consisted of Rear Adm. Charles H. Davis as president; members, Brig. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A.; Chief of Engineers, Commo. James Alden, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer J. W. King, U. S. N., and Prof. Hilgard, Assistant U. S. Coast Survey. On our arrival in Philadelphia we were received by the Mayor and a committee of the City Councils, rooms were provided for us at the Continental Hotel, carriages at command and a steamboat for use on the river. Later on a big dinner, at which Mayor McMichael presided, all at the city's expense. The island which we were commissioned to examine contained an area within mean low water line of about 600 acres, there being within the dykes 410 acres. The length of front on the Delaware River was 2½ statute miles; on the Schuylkill 7-16, and on the back channel 2½, making a total average front of 5 1-16 miles.

To examine this land and the surroundings would have been no easy task, but for the fact that the island and surroundings had previously been carefully examined, soundings made and borings of the ground by the Coast Survey. It therefore required only several days' study before adjournment to Washington, where the drawings were discussed and the report submitted April 11, 1867. A copy of this report is now before me, but too long for insertion here. Suffice to say that we recommended the acceptance of the island, provided also that so much of the opposite shore of the back channel as will be ample to enable the Government to have the sole and exclusive use of said back channel and both shores thereof, as shown on a sketch accompanying the report. This strip on the mainland, amounting to about 230 acres—79 acres only being improved land—not having been included in the proposed gift, involved further action by the City Councils for its purchase, which was soon decided upon. As a consequence, May 1 I received an order from Secretary Wells to proceed to Philadelphia and "report to the chairman of the Select and Common Councils for the purpose of conferring and acting with said committee in fixing definitely the modified boundary line, and to report the result of proceedings." In compliance with this order, I repaired to Philadelphia, and was put in communication with the City Engineer, who in my presence ran the modified lines, and planted the stakes to divide the property for the Government from that of the city. May 6 I submitted my report to the Secretary, with a drawing which clearly showed the definitely settled boundary line, the same having been approved by all the members, the duties of the board ended, and Dec. 22, 1867, the Mayor of Philadelphia delivered to the Secretary of the Navy the title deeds. It has long since been evident that the officials of Philadelphia have been mistaken in their views regarding the advantages to the city of a navy yard at League Island, and the Government would have been more efficiently and economically served if the offered gift had been rejected. The old historic navy yard was in the city; convenient to workmen living within sound of its bell. It was on solid ground, in a healthy locality; it contained residences for officers and many buildings, with considerable working appliances and a deep water front. Many noted ships of the old Navy had been built there, including the Pennsylvania, the Mississippi, the Princeton and the Wabash. It had been commanded by distinguished officers of the old school, including the old hero, Commo. Charles Stewart. Its area and water front could have been increased for a very small sum, as compared with the many millions of dollars that have been, and will hereafter be, needed to make a navy yard at League Island and to keep the unoccupied land in order. But this old navy yard was by act of Congress sold to the highest bidder, purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad for one million dollars, and transferred to that company by deeds Dec. 29, 1875, and thus lost to the Navy. The city of Philadelphia paid the Pennsylvania Company for insurances on lives and granting annuities of \$401,448 for the island and to the owners of the ground on the mainland a sum that made a total of nearly half a million dollars.

By what authority the City Councils taxed the citizens to this extent to make a present to the Government I never learned, for the transfer from the old to the new navy yard has been no advantage to the taxpayers, and never will be. Ships of steel and iron can be built more rapidly and at less cost by private firms than by the Government.

J. W. KING,
Chief Engineer, U. S. N.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1897.

THE ISLAND OF CRETE.

(From the London Army and Navy Gazette.)

A well-informed correspondent writes: "To those who know the islands of the Levant well one point will not fail to have become apparent. In fact, it strikes you immediately after visiting half a dozen of the more important of them. It is that when they were divided between Turkey and Greece, after the independence of the last mentioned kingdom was declared in 1829, all the good islands were retained by Turkey, while all the barren and unprofitable ones were handed over to the Hellenic Prince. We exclude from this category the Ionian islands, of course, because they were not handed over to either side, but embodied in the Ionian Republic, an independent state under the protection of Great Britain. But observe the character of the islands which fell to the share of the Ottoman Power—Cyprus, Rhodes, Scio, Mitylene, Lemnos, Crete, etc.—while, on the other hand, Naxos, Anders, Teiros, Skyros, Milo, and such like picturesque, but bare and treeless, rocks became the property of the newly fledged Greek Kingdom. Perhaps it may be urged that Syra has an important town upon it. This, however, is mainly due to the fact that Syra happens to be the great center of the telegraphic system for the Archipelago. Now of all the so-called Greek islands Crete is by far the most important. It contains close upon 300,000 Greeks, although a small proportion of these are still reckoned as Moslems, but the latter are of a totally different class to that of the Turk pure and simple, and are only followers of the Prophet from the accident of circumstances. They have no sympathies with the government of the Porte, and even in the three principal ports of the island the bulk of the traders were Greeks. Hence, it is easy to understand the avidity with which an impoverished kingdom like Greece desires by hook or by crook to get possession of a valuable appanage such as Crete, whose revenue is, or should be, quite £150,000 per annum in excess of the expenditure; independently, of course, of the pay and expenses of the brigade of troops which is assumed to be maintained there, that being, like all Turkish disbursements, an unknown quantity. But the King of Greece has no more right to forcibly wrest from a power with which he is at peace the island of Crete because he happens to covet it than Dr. Jameson had a right to attempt the conquest of the Transvaal, because he knew that its revenue for 1896-97 would be £4,500,000, or exactly £3,000,000 more than the expenditure, while the surplus revenue of the South Africa Company was a duck's egg. Hence, while entertaining every feeling of admiration for the Greek patriot—whose appearance in sea-boats and a sword far too large for him we heard aptly described by a naval officer during the crisis in 1884 as like that of a hermit crab who was changing his shell—and for his aspirations in regard to Hellenic empire, we earnestly hope that the powers will set their foot upon such a distinct act of piracy and brigandage as Prince George has been guilty of. Whether or not the Powers may deem it advisable to eventually arrange with Turkey for the transfer of Crete to the Greek flag is quite another question, but the troops which have been sent there from Athens pending the decision should be obliged to withdraw or the Sultan will have just cause to complain of the treatment which he has received. We seriously doubt, however, whether Crete itself would be advantaged by the proposed union. The Ionian Islands did far better under a British protectorate than they have ever done since, and a joint occupation of this island by representatives of the powers, together with some sort of provisional government which should be allowed to develop its immense resources, would do more to improve it and its people than centuries of annexation to a bankrupt state."

THE EGYPTIANS AS SOLDIERS.

After the defeat of Aribi's army at Tel-el-Kebir by a picked force of British infantry, including a brigade of Guards under the Duke of Connaught, and a fine force of British and Indian cavalry, persistent attempts were made by press correspondents and writers to describe the native Egyptians as utterly destitute of martial qualities, of courage, discipline, or endurance. There was so much unanimity and universality in these abusive onslaughts that they were attributed with every show of reason to a settled design and a common inspiration. Certain exceptions were made to the general indictment in the case of the Soudanese or black soldiers, who, indeed, were scarcely seen in the field at the time of Tel-el-Kebir. Some 10,000 of them were employed under Abd el-Jelal Damietta, whence they marched in to surrender their arms to Sir Evelyn Wood at Kafr Dowar. Remembering what Egyptians had done in the old time, how they had behaved under Mahomed Ali in the expedition to Khartoum, how they had fought under Ibrahim against the Turks and defeated them in Asia Minor, how they had displayed the finest qualities of soldiers in the defense of Arab Tabia and Silichia against the Russians, and how they had evinced courage and discipline under Omar Pasha at Eupatoria, and in the final combats of the war in Asia Minor, "The Army and Navy Gazette" consistently protested against the unworthy and ignominious attacks on the whole population of the Lower Nile, and now we have nothing but eulogiums of the qualities as soldiers which the fellahs battalions under Kitchener Pasha evinced in the conquest of Dongola. Their feats in marching were such as European troops could not emulate in that country. Without uttering a complaint these vilified Egyptians marched 120 miles across the desert in the hot season in sixty-five hours, that is at the rate of forty-four miles a day. Cavalry are not in it with such a march, in the hot season, too.—"Army and Navy Gazette."

CORDITE EXPLOSIONS.

The cordite explosion at Woolwich, to which reference was made in a question put to the War Office in the House of Commons, seems to me to show that this explosive, which has already blown up a Ministry and a church, is of very questionable value except for such purposes. Cordite contains by weight 58 per cent: nitro-glycerine, 37 per cent, gun cotton, which has previously been dissolved in acetone, and 5 per cent glycerine. It is enclosed in metal cylinders protected by wooden boxes. On the 2d of this month thirteen cases were placed at various distances from each other, and one of them was ignited. The other twelve exploded. Why this occurred no one seems to know precisely. The fact, however, remains that all the cases did explode. One theory is that it was caused by vibration; indeed, an eminent chemist wrote some time ago to the "Times" to say that he had exploded nitro-glycerine by the vibration of a musical note. Pure nitro-glycerine exudes from cordite, and at a low temperature nitro-glycerine explodes by mere shak-

ing. At a temperature of 370 degrees Fahrenheit it explodes without even being shaken. In firing cordite cartridges from a gun, they are enclosed in metallic cases. But the heat produced by the flame of cordite is sometimes the melting point of steel. This often leads to the metallic case partially melting, as in the case of the 6-inch gun fired from the Royal Sovereign in June, 1895, when the gas escaped from both ends of the gun, and the gun was rendered useless. The theory of the inventor of cordite is that by the admixture of glycerine with explosives the latter can be safely used. But the change is rather physical than chemical, and does not insure safety from explosions by vibrations, these being as possible as if the explosives were used without glycerine.

Now, suppose that cordite is stored as an explosive either on a ship or in a battery. A shell exploding on a case would lead to all cases near it also exploding. But the mere fact of firing guns quickly might itself produce an explosion of these cases. Even, however, if this did not happen, the gun from which the cordite cartridge is fired might either be blown to pieces or put out of action by being injured.

In regard to all these new explosives, scientific men are too apt to overlook the practical conditions under which they have to be used, and our military authorities are too apt to jump to conclusions. A Ministry was placed in a minority on the ground that it had not laid in a sufficient store of cordite. It seems to me that the question ought first to have been raised whether any store of cordite, small or large, should have been laid in, for it is by no means clear whether its advantages as a military explosive outweigh its disadvantages.—London Truth.

ON THE JUDICIAL TORTURE OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

Sir: Unless some means of expediting promotion in the line of the Navy is soon found a serious result hitherto imperfectly recognized is certain to attend the close approximation of the ages of the officers. So long as human nature is as it is, Lieut. Jones aged 54, will neither have nor show the same respect for Capt. Smith aged 58, as would exist did the disparity in years more nearly accord with the inequality in rank. Jones will not only be tempted to call Smith the "old man" behind his back, but before his face; and so official deference will ultimately become a mere sham.

On the other hand, the power of the superior to inflict summary punishment is steadily declining. Even mastheading—so wholly appropriate when applied to a midshipman—is a glaring anachronism when administered to a cadet; nor can resort much longer be safely had to the simple, and often satisfying, resource of profanity. Thus grand between the aggressive familiarity of Lieutenants and their kind on the one side, and the restrictions upon the retaliatory power of the Captain on the other, the service is nearing a state of anarchy, and thus a condition impends which calls not for palliatives or soporifics, but for a remedy of the most drastic sort.

That a naval court-martial possesses extraordinary powers is sufficiently indicated by its ability to inflict "death or such other punishment" for a multitude of widely differing offenses. It is also obvious that the term "such other punishment" is open to great latitude. The grand of interpretation, and indeed is purposely framed to encompass the correctional tribunal to adjust fault and penalty expenses with the utmost nicety. In selecting any specific punishment we have only to consider, therefore, what limitations present the eighth amendment of the Constitution imposed upon this wholesome freedom of choice by its prohibitions.

That is "cruel and unusual," and when not so. Being penal in nature, strict construction of the word is desiring of the amendment is necessary. Hence, it is clear that the prohibited punishment is not one that is either cruel or unusual, but one that is both cruel and unusual. This view is supported by precedent. To reduce a Sailmaker ten numbers in his grade when only seven will files are below him is certainly "unusual" but legal. To At a man confiscate an Ensign's pay because he could not be in two places at the same time, or cut off a Lieutenant's pay for plethoric resources so that his children have to leave school, because of his entanglements in super-asinine red tape, is likewise cruel; but again, legal. Or to put all, another way, the punishment is not to be cruelly under usual or unusually cruel. Hence the reduction in files of a Sailmaker, while unusual, is plainly not cruelly so, because it involves no more cruelty to reduce him to a number below the list than to one on it. So the penalty imposed on the Lieutenant's offspring, while cruel, is not unusual, and is only cruel, because in China the graves of a man's ancestors may be desecrated and his whole posterity rooted out for a comparatively venial fault; and we are here dealing with an abstract matter affecting humanity and not individuals. But no sailmaker or no Chinaman has ever been both degraded to a minus 3 position and also had his relatives exterminated, for such a conjoint proceeding would be clearly as cruelly unusual as it is unusually cruel.

Impressed by the foregoing considerations, I desire to advocate the expediency of reviving physical torture as a part of naval discipline. "Torture" says the learned Grillandus (*Tract. de Questionibus et Tortura, ac de relaxat. carceratorum, Lugduni, 1545*), "includes every kind of bodily or mental pain beyond what is necessary for the safe custody of the offender or the destruction of his life." Applying this to the language, "death or such other punishment" in as much as "death" is the destruction of life, the "such other punishment" may be divided into two classes, viz., (a) safe custody of the offender, (b) bodily or mental pain beyond what is necessary therefor—or, briefly, "torture."

To subject an offender to more bodily or mental pain than is requisite for his safe custody is not unusual—as witness the enforced ignorance of the Lieutenant's children. Nor is it any more cruel to subject him to more pain than to just enough pain to accomplish the end in view. Therefore, to inflict upon say a Junior Lieutenant a certain modicum of exquisite but always nicely adjusted pain, as, for example, by thumb-screws which cannot be strictly defined as either unusually cruel or unusually painful. Besides, it is just possible that the officer himself might prefer this to the vicarious punishment of his immediate family. Furthermore, what the Constitution prohibits is "punishment," so that if the object were not punitive but merely memory assisting, no objection could lie. Whether an Ensign's refection is assisted by the log book or by the mechanical compression of his thumbs is a mere detail, affecting perhaps, the means but not the principle involved.

Practically the matter could be quickly disposed of by a standing summary court-martial consisting of the Captain, his clerk and a third member to be selected by them. Any officer of or below the grade of Lieutenant Commander showing over-familiarity with an officer or command or flag rank could be at once sent to the for-

for example, or any other place in the ship whence he could not escape, and there, under the direction of the Surgeon, be appropriately dealt with. Electro cautery and acupuncture, or the production of muscular contractions by interrupted currents of electrical potential may be found useful. The refinements of the older methods are amply described in Bodinus, de abusu Torturie, Halae, 1697; also in Hieronymus, De Equino, cum notis Goth. Amstel., 1665, and in the introduction to young Surgeons desiring to make the subject a specialty, Zanger's little brochure, *De Questionibus Torturis*, 1693; or the modern Trumper's *Vortrage über Tortur*, Hamburg, 1844, will be found mines of useful suggestion. Meanwhile I would recommend the Advocate General's office to devote all its spare moments to Marsollier's *Histoire de l'Inquisition*, Holland, 1693, or to the delightfully ingenious Masini's *Bucco Arsenale, overo pratica dell' ufficio della Santa Inquisizione*, Genova, 1621. The most useful collection of this diabolical precedents is that compiled by the Jesuits for dealing with offenders in their own order, the engrossing work of action severe Felicianus, *De tortura contra clericos*, Innsbruck, 1583, than which nothing better can be chosen for place in every ship's library.

GOLIATH P. SHELBAK,
Late Chaplain Swiss Navy.

THE GRANT MONUMENT PARADE.

Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge has issued the following order in connection with ceremonies attending the dedication of the Grant Monument in New York City on April 27 next. The parade will be formed in three grand divisions. First, the Military Grand Division, composed of all military organizations, the Regular Army, United States marines, United States sailors, National Guard and Naval Reserves and hitherto independent companies, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army; second, the Veterans' Grand Division, composed of the Grand Army of the Republic, Union Veteran Union, Sons of Veterans with, aged, and all other Army veteran organizations, and commands nearly headed by Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.; third, not only the Civic Guard Division, composed of all civic organizations backings.

The parade will assemble in the vicinity of 59th street and Fifth avenue early on the morning of April 27, and will be formed in the order to be designated hereafter. It will proceed by the most convenient route to the monument, where it will be reviewed by the President of the United States. At the point of dismissal it will be reviewed by the grand marshal and commanders of grand divisions. The formation will be as follows: The mounted staffs and all commanders of divisions and brigades, where the number will permit, and all mounted escorts will form a column of platoons of eight files front. Military organizations will march in close column of companies at a distance of eight paces, with fourteen files front, including guides. All civil organizations will march in companies of single rank at a distance of four paces, fourteen files front, including guides.

The Grand Marshal calls attention to the fact that the word "Attention" is called to the following resolution adopted by the Military Committee:

"Resolved, That banners, flags, mottoes and devices which designate and are applicable to the organization, together with the American flag and other patriotic emblems, alone will be admitted in the parade. No business and unseemly motto or other method of any kind that would reduce it as an advertisement, or political organization, will be allowed in the parade."

At a meeting of the Naval Committee on March 17, it was decided whom were Rear Admiral John G. Walker, Lieutenant C. W. Alonzo B. Cornell, Rear Adm. Henry Erben, to leave. S. Nicholson Kane and Gen. Edward C. Brein, all owners of merchant marine, yacht clubs and naval organizations to participate in the naval demonstration, first, by decorating their vessels which may be in the harbor on the day of the parade, and, also, by sending to the officer who shall be in command of the water parade the names of vessels participating, and urging that the marine interest pay a fitting tribute to the memory of the dead General. The Executive Committee has decided that the programme are to be made up by the committee, and that no advertisements would be printed in it. It was also decided that a medal commemorative of the occasion should be given by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and it was further decided that two grand-stands, with a joint capacity of 15,000, should be erected on the east, west and south sides of the monument. The desire to have sarcophagus arrived at Gen. Grant's tomb on the afternoon of March 17.

It is hoped the route of the parade will receive very little attention, as the march will be a long one, and, as ever, from this, many of the troops who come from a distance are sure to be considerably fatigued by their journey before the march-in parade is taken up. It seems to be an excellent route would be straight up Broadway from 23rd or 59th streets, to 108th street, to Riverside Drive, to Grant's Tomb. By taking this route the troops would have the benefit of level ground, an asphalt pavement from Fifty-ninth street up to 108th street, and all the tiresome hills on Riverside Drive would be avoided. Fifth avenue, which it has been proposed by some should be a part of the route, ought to be avoided, as it is considerably torn up in different places below Fifty-ninth street, which would interfere considerably with the march. Another point which should be carefully considered is the disposition of the troops upon arrival at Grant's Tomb. After their march of something like ten miles they should not be kept standing around during the ceremony incident to the dedication, but should be disposed of the officers as desire to remain during the exercises. The elevated roads and surface lines will be taxed to their utmost in transporting the crowds after the ceremonies, and with the large number of visiting troops it would further complicate matters if they were kept in waiting at the tomb until the ceremonies were over. By dismissing them promptly upon arriving at the place of ceremony much delay and fatigue would be avoided.

The following U. S. troops will take part in the parade: Cadets, Battalion of Engineers, four troops (A, E, F and G), 3d Cav., from Fort Ethan Allen; four troops (A, E, G and H), 6th Cav., from Fort Myer; Lt. Batteries E, 1st Art., from Washington Barracks; Lt.

Battery F, 2d Art., from Fort Adams; Lt. Battery D, 5th Art., from Fort Hamilton; two batteries (K and L), 2d Art., from Fort Schuyler; three batteries (A, H and I), 5th Art., from Fort Hamilton; three batteries (E, K and L), 5th Art., from Fort Wadsworth; 9th Inf., from Madison Barracks; 13th Inf., from Forts Niagara, Columbus and Porter; 21st Inf., from Plattsburg Barracks; Governors Island Band.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. A. C. asks which is the proper way of executing "On right or left into line, marching in double time." Should the leading four continue on in double time until it has advanced company distance to the right or left and then halt, or should the leading four come to quick time at the command march and continue the march in the new direction? Answer.—If marching in "double time" the leading four continues this step until the command "halt" is given.

SOLDIER asks: (1) The latter part of par. 73, Manual of Guard Duty, "Between retreat and reveille, the commander of the guard salutes and reports but does not bring the guard to a present." Does he bring the guard to a carry? (2) Par. 226, referring to order of rank, would a sentinel advance the "officer of the guard" before he would a Lieutenant Colonel or Major? Answer.—(1) Under the present Army Regulations, the guard is at an order. (2) Yes.

AUSTRIA.—The address you desire is Capt. Francis Michler, A. D. C., Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

S.—Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st U. S. Inf., is the Senior Colonel of the line of the Army by eight years, but we cannot state positively that he will be appointed Brigadier General on the retirement of Gen. Ruger. His changes are good, we imagine.

E. D. F. asks: In the execution of "butt to front" (bayonet drill), is it a direct blow made to the front by allowing the barrel to slide along the shoulder, or should the butt be thrown up as in an "upper cut"? Answer.—The barrel should slide along the shoulder.

J. F. O'S.—The official records show that Co. F, 21st U. S. Inf., to which you belonged in 1890-91, was then stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, and did not participate in the campaign against Sioux Indians in South Dakota from November, 1890, to January, 1891.

H. R.—Maj. J. W. Wham, Paym., U. S. A., is residing at Salem, Ill. The suspension, etc., in his case runs to Jan. 18, 1904, his 64th birthday. (See G. O. 20, A. G. O., April 8, 1895.)

C. R. P.—So far as we know, there are twenty-two enlisted candidates for commissions this year, with the Department of the Plate yet to hear from.

F. P. asks whether it is proper to give any command while at the Present Arms before coming to Carry Arms. That is to say, would it be proper while at the Present Arms to give Right or Left Face, or any other command except that of Carry Arms? Answer.—No; except that any change of arms, such as "Port," "Right Shoulder," etc., could be properly given. The "Carry" Arms is no longer used in the new Army Manual.

G. H. Q. asks: Par. 223 says—"The position of Captains in columns of platoons is on the side of guide, three paces from the flank of columns, abreast of the leading platoon." Par. 356—"The battalion having been formed in the line of platoon columns, with the guide right and halted, the Captains of each company would, as I understand it, be on the right of their companies, three paces from the flank of leading platoon." If the order is then given, "Forward, guide center," do the Captains remain in their positions on the right of their respective companies, or do the Captains in the right wing of the battalion move to the left flank of their companies, and the Captains in the left wing to the right of their companies? I can find nothing in the Drill Regulations, or in your interpretations of same, that would lead me to believe that the Captains change from one flank of their company to the other, when the guide is changed from right to left to center, while marching in platoon columns. Answer.—Unless specifically qualified—and the Regulations (par. 356) do not so indicate—par. 223 must be held to control, and the Captain must place himself on the side of the guide.

UTAH asks why, in the commands, (1) "charge," (2) "bayonet," the words "bayonet fixed" precede the commands in pars. 16 and 17, but are omitted in par. 18? This notation is made from a copy of the "Manual of Arms for the Magazine Rifle," purchased of you some months ago. Answer.—There is no particular reason for the omission of the words "bayonet fixed." The movement assumes the bayonet on the piece and repetition would be unnecessary.

SERGT. B. asks: (1) Being in line, to march by the left flank, fours left march, kindly give positions of guides and file closers. Do the file closers go through the column? On which side of the column do the guides belong? (2) Left forward fours left; what are the positions of guides and file closers? Answer.—(1) Guides 44 inches, front and rear of the right of the column. File closers two paces to the left of the column. They do not pass through the column. (2) Same as in previous answer.

M. D.—You can be enlisted in the Navy as an apprentice, provided you can meet the physical requirements, etc., stated in the circular you have. The nearest place at which you can enlist is Norfolk, Va.

G. E. M.—See answer to Reader in this issue of the "Army and Navy Journal."

R. V. R. M.—The 1st Sergeant performs his regular duty and if the commissioned officers are absent then remains in command until a commissioned officer is detailed to command, which would be done if the company was to be without commissioned officers for any length of time.

J. C. G. asks: (1) In a battalion of three companies the original right wing contains the odd company (Inf. D. R., par. 253). Is this permanent? In other words, when the battalion in line faces about does the new right wing have only one company? (2) When a battalion of three companies faces about in line, does color guard change places? In other words, should it change from new right to new left of color company? To me there seems to be some ambiguity in this part of tactics. Answer.—(1) The original right wing contains the odd company, and this does not change when the battalion is faced to the rear. (2) The color bearer and guard will take post between the wings, whether on the left or right of the color company (D. R., par. 254).

W. H. S.—Write to the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

READER.—Cadets in the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury from among the successful candidates in competitive examinations held in Washington, D. C. Circulars, giving regulations governing the admission of candidates to the grade of cadet, will be furnished, on application, by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

THE STATE TROOPS.

RIFLE PRACTICE.—NEW YORK.

Adjt. Gen. Tillingshast, of New York, in General Orders 4, March 22, 1897, publishes the rules for rifle practice submitted by Gen. Insp. of Rifle Practice Kirby. All line officers are directed to make themselves familiar with the use of the rifle, system of instruction and the regulations governing the same. Band leaders, drum majors and enlisted musicians are exempt from rifle practice, while general and general staff officers are permitted to practice. U. S. Army standard targets have been adopted. Fifty rounds of ammunition will be allowed for each officer and enlisted man, and thirty rounds to officers for revolver practice. The practice for officers and enlisted men is prescribed as follows: For marksmen—First stage on an A target for officers with .38 caliber, Army revolver at 25 yards; for enlisted men with rifle or carbine, at 100 yards standing, five consecutive shots. Those who make upward of 15 points with the rifle or revolver, and 14 with the carbine, will shoot in the second stage, which, with the revolver, will be at 45 and 65 yards, and for the rifle or carbine, at 200 yards, kneeling or sitting, and at 300 yards prone, five shots at each distance. Those failing to make 15 points at the shorter distance will not be permitted to shoot at the longer distance. A score of 30, for enlisted men of the Naval Militia of 31, for those armed with carbines of 27 or upward, will constitute a marksman. For sharpshooters—For officers and men armed with the rifle, the practice will be at 500 and 600 hundred yards, prone, five consecutive shots at each distance. Those failing to make 20 at 500 yards will not be permitted to shoot at 600 yards. For those armed with carbines, ten consecutive shots at 500 yards, prone, will be required. A score of 42 for the Naval Militia of 43, and for those armed with carbines of 40, or upward, will constitute a sharpshooter. To be an expert officers and men must shoot at 700 and 800 yards five consecutive shots at each distance in any position; and those failing to make 20 at 700 yards are prohibited from shooting at 800 yards. A score of 40, for the Naval Militia of 41, or upward, will constitute an expert. No one will be permitted to practice at any distance until he has qualified at the preceding distances. Instruction must be given only in words, and under no circumstances must instructors come in contact with a man or his piece while the man is firing. No man will be permitted to shoot for a second or highest score in any class in which he has qualified, and his record must stand on the first qualifying score made. Officers and men failing to qualify in any of the classes may be allowed to shoot again, provided time will permit. Volley firing is prescribed for firing parties to be formed in single rank, who will fire ten rounds as follows: By squad, section, platoon, or company, two volleys at 100 yards, standing; four volleys at 200 yards, kneeling, and four at 300 yards, kneeling. The figure of merit will be determined by the possible aggregate score of the entire volley shooting strength of the company, present and absent, added to the percentage of the entire class shooting strength of the company, present and absent, qualifying as marksmen on the day of the volley firing, and the sum thereof divided by two shall determine the figure of merit for the year. Practice for the year will close on Nov. 1. Rifle teams of organizations competing for prizes offered by the State must be composed only of members of the organization who shall have been such for the preceding year, and who, during that time, shall have performed at least 60 per cent. of all duty required of the organization. One-third of the members of the unsuccessful team shall be debarred from again competing for the same prize for the next three years. The changes, it is expected, may result in a falling off in the number of qualifications, but, on the other hand, a more reliable class of shooters may be developed, and a number of flagrant abuses, which it is known has been prominent in winning past honors, will be avoided.

13TH NEW YORK.—COL. WM. L. WATSON.

The 2d Battalion of the 13th New York, Cos. B, D, G, H and I, drilled on Thursday evening, Feb. 18, 1897, under command of Maj. George D. Russell. The battalion was equalized into five commands, of sixteen files each. The formation, with the exception of the second company (H), not having the proper distance from the first company, was the best that has been seen for a long time, the guides were prompt and the companies were brought on the line in an excellent manner. About ten minutes was devoted to the manual, which was executed in a very creditable manner. Left front into line from column of companies was very rapidly and accurately executed. The alignments in general were very good, but the distances were not, the second company (H) generally crowded the first company, and the fourth company (D) invariably lost distance when marching in column of fours. Nearly all the movements were retarded by the second company. The battalion commander found it necessary to correct this fault more than once. The captain, instead of giving the preparatory command, which would, of course, have brought the pieces to the right shoulder, insisted upon giving the command right shoulder arms, which was superfluous. In executing into close column of companies the distances were not uniform, but aside from that the movement was well executed. The deployments into line were very good. Companies break from the right to march to the left was good. In executing close column, first company column right, the distances were more accurately judged, and also in close column faced to the rear. It was noticed that some of the captains in dressing their companies in column did not step back the two paces before giving the command to dress. Some of them gave the command dress, and then stepped back and gave the command front. This little, but important detail was not corrected. It must have escaped the eyes of the battalion commander. In deploying columns faced to the rear, when the battalion had become inverted and the fifth company (I) was on the right, the commanding officer of that company wheeled his fours about away from the point of rest, instead of toward the point of rest, and also dressed toward the inner flank, instead of the flank of the battalion. This same error was repeated the next time the movement was executed. Marching in column of companies the distances between companies was very poor, so that when the command companies left was given and the movement completed, the battalion looked as if it was composed of two very large companies instead of five. Upon repetition a vast improvement was apparent. Early in the evening Maj. Russell turned the battalion over to Capt. Harry Williams, of Co. G, who proved to be an excellent instructor. He is well up in the D. R., and kept the battalion well in hand.

7TH N. Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

The 7th Regt., New York, will parade for review in its armory on Thursday evening, April 1. It is desired especially upon this occasion to bring about a reunion of its veterans. These include, of course, the war veterans of the regiment, veterans of the association and unattached veterans of the 7th who have served in its ranks at any time. In order to accommodate the ex-members the active members of the regiment have voluntarily given up their usual allowance of tickets. All ex-members of the regiment whose addresses are not known at regimental headquarters, will be supplied with admission tickets if they will address Lieut. Col. Kipp at the armory. The band of the regiment is to have a new uniform. It will be distinctively a 7th Regt. uniform, and will be ready, it is expected, by April 27 next.

The thirty-first annual games of the Regimental Athletic Association of the 7th Regt. will be held in the regimental armory Saturday evening, April 3, commencing at 8 o'clock, and, as usual, will excite any amount of interest. The programme is as follows: Scratch events—93 yards run, one mile bicycle, 440 yards run, 220 yards Roman chariot race, 880 yards run for championship of regiment, 220 yards hurdle race, half-mile run, potato race, one-mile relay race, in which teams from Princeton and Yale will meet to decide honors. The handicap events are: 75 yards run, 1,000 yards run, 220 yards run, 93 yards hurdle, one lap-sack race, one mile safety bicycle race, one mile walk, 220 yards hurdle, 440 yards run, two-mile safety bicycle handicap, one lap three-legged race, putting 16-pound shot, and running high jump. The regimental band will furnish music during games. Here is the number of entries received from each of the different companies: A, 28; B, 31; C, 41; D, 132; E, 73; F, 90; G, 17; H, 42; I, 42; K, 48; total, 604.

Co. I, Capt. Landon, will produce the topical extravaganza "The Envoy," in two acts, at the Berkeley Lyceum, New York City, commencing on Wednesday, April 7, and including a matinee on Saturday. The production is directed by the author, Guy Wetmore Carryl, of Co. K, and by the following committee from Co. I: Lieut. J. Wray Cleveland, Charles W. Whitney, William F. Wall, Benjamin B. McAlpin, F. A. Pattison, J. Nielson and C. E. Beebe. "The Envoy" deals with the travels and return to China of His Excellency Li Hung Chang, and incidentally with the love of Pendexter Padd, a young American reporter, for the niece and ward of the Chinese Emperor. Li, having presumed to continue his travels beyond Russia without the authority of his royal master, finds himself degraded and disgraced upon his return, and the suite of European officers he has picked up to fill responsible positions in the Chinese Government also falls under the Emperor's displeasure. The play is to be mounted regardless of rhyme, reason, historical accuracy or expense. The uniforms used are loaned for this occasion by owners of private collections, and are noticeable for their variety and magnificence. The Chinese and American costumes will be made by Herman from special designs by Batt. Adjt. Dr. Witt Clinton Falls. The music will be the most popular airs of the day, newly arranged and adapted, and rendered by an orchestra under the leadership of Ernest Neyer, bandmaster of the regiment.

23rd NEW YORK.—COL. A. C. SMITH.

The 2d Battalion, Cos. A, B, H, I and K, assembled for drill in the school of the battalion on Friday evening, March 19, 1897. Maj. Stokes was in command, and Col. James Goodman Greene, Asst. Inspr. Gen., was present in his official capacity as inspector of drills, and it is doubtful if he carried away with him a very flattering opinion of the efficiency of some of the officers. The battalion, for the drill, was equalized into five companies of sixteen files each, and the battalion formation was executed in a smooth and rapid manner. The men were steady and attentive, and the numerous mistakes that occurred were not due to the lack of attention on their part.

The Major put the battalion in motion, and formed column of companies, and while in column of companies gave the command "Left front into line; companies left half turn." That not being a tactical command, the officers would have been justified if they had cautioned their companies to stand fast, but the first company moved forward company distance and halted, which was of course correct. The second company, instead of executing left forward four left and moving toward their place in line, in column of fours, executed fours left, and marched company distance to the left, and changing direction to the right, moved up to the line, and when they got there did not seem to know where to go, but finally executed a sort of right front into line movement and eventually got to their proper place in line. The other companies executed left half turn, and marched up to the line in company front, and when at company distance from the line executed right half turn, and moved up on the line in that manner. In forming line by two movements, when part of the column had changed direction to the right, the Major gave the command, "Fours right rear companies left front into line." The companies that had changed direction of course formed line to the right, which faced the line to the rear, the rear companies formed left front into line, as commanded, and halted; the Major seeing that his line faced two ways, then added the command that he should have given before, "Faced to the rear." Some of the rear companies, instead of marching just beyond the line, and wheeling about by fours, marched nearly company distance beyond the line. The Adjutant also posted guides for the companies that had changed direction, which was not correct, and the Captain also gave the command to dress, which was also incorrect. Later the battalion was in column of platoons at a halt, and the command right front into line was given. The Captain of the leading company evidently was at a loss how to proceed, for he did not move from his position until some one prompted him to give the command from company right oblique. Some of the rear companies were on the line before the first company. On right and on left into line of platoon columns were very creditably executed, as was also the front into line of platoon columns. The manual of arms during the drill was very good, but the distances and alignments were not as good as usual. It looks very much as if the officers might profitably pay a little more attention to the details of the school of the battalion.

On Saturday evening, March 20, 1897, the regiment assembled for review by Col. William Everdell, 1st Colonel of the 23d, and presentation of regimental and State long-service medals, and, of course, parade. The regiment presented a handsome appearance, wearing the full dress uniform with white trousers and white helmets. For the review the regiment paraded the usual two battalions, each equalized into five commands of twenty files. The battalion and regimental formations were splendidly executed and turned over in excellent shape. Col. Everdell was accompanied by Gen. A. C. Barnes, ex-

Col. J. N. Partridge, Lieut. Col. Frothingham, Brigade Staff; ex-Majors Waters, Holmes and Everdell, and Capt. James Frothingham, formerly Engineer Officer of the 23d when it was first organized. During the review in line the men were perfectly steady. The review in passage, as far as the alignments and the distances between companies and battalions were concerned, was perfect, but the distances between ranks instead of being 16 inches was about half of that. The salute of the officers generally was very good, except one field officer, who marched past holding his saber out at an angle of 90 degrees, instead of in the direction of his right foot. After passing the companies marched to their respective parades, and reformed for parade. The formation as before was in line, and both the battalion and regimental parade was very creditably executed, each company parading its own relative strength. The parade was taken by Lieut. Col. De Forrest. The men were steady during the sound-off, and the manual was fine. Before the parade was dismissed the following officers and men were called to the front-and-center and presented with medals for long and faithful service: Diamond medal: 25 years—Q. M. Sergt. Joseph Brewster, Co. B; Gold medal, 20 years—Col. A. C. Smith, 1st Lieut. J. D. A. Onderdonk, Co. B; 1st Lieut. Joseph T. Hull, Co. F; Pvt. Joseph Kane, Co. E; Corp. M. F. Cook, Co. K; Silver medal, 15 years—Pvt. Edward Haynes, Co. G; Maj. David K. Case, Field; Capt. G. E. Hall, Q. M.; Sergt. Albert F. Carey, Co. G; Asst. Surg. H. L. Cochran, Staff; Bronze medal, 10 years—2d Lieut. C. G. Scofield, Co. H; 1st Sergt. C. L. Scofield, Co. H; Pvt. George B. Glover, Co. H; 1st Lieut. Joseph P. Mulford, Co. E; Pvt. A. L. Findlay, Jr., Co. G; Sergt. Suydam, Co. G; Pvt. Estey, Jr., Co. G; Estabrook, Co. E; W. M. Sumers, Jr., Co. D; 1st Sergt. Boggs, Co. C; Adjt. Pirie, Staff; Musician Thompson, Co. G; Asst. Surg. Napier, Staff; Sergt. E. H. Frothingham, Co. A; Pvt. Mason, Co. A; Sergt. Goedecke, Co. F; Q. M. Sergt. Meeteer, Co. I; 1st Lieut. Willie Hastett, Co. E.

These were the regimental long service medals, and the recipients were also presented with the State long service medals in their respective classes. The Veterans' recruiting medals were also presented as follows: Gold medal—Pvt. F. J. Gillespie, Jr., Co. I, 6 recruits. Silver medal—Pvt. G. C. Foster, Co. B, 5 recruits. Bronze medals—Sergt. E. Codet, Co. K; Sergt. C. Baker, Jr., Co. D; Pvt. C. N. Elliot, Co. B, and S. W. Seals, Co. G, 3 recruits each. The 100 per cent. medals were also presented, after which parade was dismissed, and dancing was enjoyed until midnight.

PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL GUARD.

Concerning the participation of the Pennsylvania National Guard in the Grant Monument dedication at New York City, April 27 next, the Philadelphia "Inquirer" says: "The unofficial report that the entire division of the N. G. P. will be paraded in New York, on April 27, at the dedication of the Grant Monument, was the topic of conversation in military circles for the past few days. For a long time this has been anticipated and generally accepted as a sure thing, and yet the announcement that the Governor has assured the New Yorkers of his intention to take the Pennsylvania troops to their city is not received with unqualified enthusiasm. First and foremost, it is objected, all the troops taking part in the Grant Monument ceremonies will appear in parade dress and the N. G. P. not possessing holiday attire, will cut but a sorry figure when brought into juxtaposition with their gayly clad confreres. As an officer of high rank put it the other evening, 'We all want to go, but we haven't the clothes.' Then there is a second and more serious objection to the proposed New York demonstration. And this is that there is to be a great event, the dedication of the Washington Monument by the Society of the Cincinnati, on May 15, in this city, at which it is hoped to have a military display commensurate with the dignity of the object. The Federal Government will be represented by a large force of troops from the Army, and Pennsylvania should make this an occasion upon which to muster her own forces in toto. It will not be possible to turn out the division on both occasions, and as only one can be participated in, 'Protection to home industries' should prevail and the display made in the metropolis of the State of Pennsylvania and not in the metropolis of the State of New York. A provisional brigade could be sent to the Grant parade, and then the entire division could be paraded in Philadelphia on May 15."

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Capt. David Wilson, 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y., secretary of the committee appointed by the National Guard Association reports the following additional subscriptions toward the monument to be erected to the late Maj. Gen. Josiah Porter:

Previously acknowledged	\$1,240
Co. I, 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.	25
Co. G, 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.	25
Co. F, 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.	25
21st Separate Co., N. G. N. Y., Troy	107
One dollar subscribed by each member on the roll.	

Total \$1,422
The 8th Separate Co., of Troy, N. Y., will hold a charity ball on April 26.

A National Guard correspondent thus exploits the citizen soldier in a letter to the "Journal": "While in Washington last week, I was surprised to see the sailors beat the soldiers on marching and alignment in the inauguration parade. They had a very taking swing and appeared to keep the alignment without any apparent effort. One of the D. C. National Guard Engineers Battalion men was almost covered with R. P. medals, and while forming near the White House, a regular who was halted near him hailed: 'Ah there, sonny! Where do you get all them pretty badges: bought out a street fakir, didn't you?' 'Naw, won them shooting against the regulars' was the reply."

The months of April and May promise plenty of military display, says the Philadelphia "Inquirer." The 1st Regiment of Philadelphia will celebrate its anniversary on April 19; the Grant monument will be dedicated in New York on April 29; the Washington monument dedicated in Philadelphia on May 17, and the State Fencibles Battalion celebrates its anniversary on May 26. No decision has yet been reached as to the number of troops which may participate in either of the monument dedications. New York is anxious to have the entire division of the N. G. P. paraded there, and the Cincinnati want the division in Philadelphia. A couple of regiments of the 3d Brigade have already signified their intention of attending the Washington monument dedication, and it is certain that a good contingent of regulars will be ordered to Philadelphia.

We are pleased to learn that an unsuccessful attempt to displace Col. John B. Castleman, 1st Regt. of Kentucky, has proved a failure. Col. Castleman is a progressive and popular officer, who has labored hard for the interests of his command. The best thing for the few kickers to do is to promptly fall into line for the good

of the regiment, or leave it. It is well known to every member of the 1st Regt., and throughout the city generally, that the regiment's success is due to the untiring efforts of Col. Castleman, ably assisted by Lieut. Col. Belknap. It is also well known that time after time these gentlemen have passed their personal checks to overcome serious obstacles which otherwise would have caused the regiment no little embarrassment.

Former City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue, who has several times expressed his interest in the National Guard by presenting trophies to promote efficiency in one form or another, selected a handsome bronze and pedestal from Tiffany's art rooms, and presented it to the rejuvenated "Sixty-ninth" on the occasion of the regimental review by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Thursday, March 11. The bronze, one of the superb products of E. Picault, is of a fine young warrior loading his musket. It stands thirty inches high and rests on a handsome serpentine marble pedestal 3½ feet in height. The inscription upon the base of the bronze reads: "Presented to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard, New York, by Joseph J. O'Donohue for Duty." Tiffany & Co. have also just delivered a bronze Napoleon, 2½ feet high, selected by a committee representing Co. H, 22d Regiment, and Co. B, 12th Regt. The bronze is to be shot for between teams of these companies for three years, the team winning twice to be awarded the trophy.

Gov. Black, of New York, has refused to grant an appropriation of the modest sum of \$35,000 to cover the bare cost of transportation, bands and horse hire of the troops of the State, in order that they may participate in the Grant monument dedication. The Governor did agree, however, to allow \$25,000 for the purpose. Adj't. Gen. Tillinghast has stated that by pinching he might be able to take the other \$30,000 from the general appropriation for the Guard, and the Governor has agreed that if Gen. Tillinghast could do this he would not object to the entire Guard turning out.

The second shooting competition for the "Jones Trophy," in the 12th, N. G. N. Y., concluded on March 24, open to teams of ten men, was won by the team from Co. B, Capt. Smylie, on a score of 605 points, beating the record in the match by twelve points. The aggregate scores of the other companies were: C, 538; D, 547; F, 529; G, 503; H, 485; I, 450, and A, 418.

The following dates for the annual encampments of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia have been decided upon:

1st Brigade, at South Framingham, June 5, Brig. Gen. Bridges commanding.
1st Corps of Cadets, at Hingham, July 10, Lieut. Col. Edmonds commanding.
2d Brigade, at South Framingham, July 20, Brig. Gen. Peach commanding.
1st Infantry have applied to go to Fort Warren, Aug. 9, Col. Thomas R. Mathews commanding.

The following appointments on the staff of Gov. Atkinson, of Virginia, are announced: J. W. M. Appleton, to be Adjutant General; Daniel Meyer, to be Surgeon General; P. B. Dobbins, to be Paymaster General, each with the rank of Brigadier General; Morris Horheimer, John D. Hewitt, J. B. Gould, G. W. Curtin, Frank Hearn, Davis Elkins, aide de camps, each with the rank of Colonel; D. T. E. Castell, Col., 2d Inf., to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel, commissioned to date June 1, 1897. Col. D. T. E. Castell is detailed as Acting Assistant Adjutant General until June 1, 1897.

In announcing the death of Brig. Gen. P. B. Dobbins, Paymr. Gen., West Virginia National Guard, Adj't. Gen. Appleton says: "He was an upright and honest man, and one in whom the National Guard feel that they have lost a friend and able supporter."

Col. Richard E. Fast, who for many years has commanded the 1st Regiment of the West Virginia National Guard, sent in his resignation March 18. His resignation has created quite a sensation in military circles because of the reasons he gives for so doing, and will likely lead to an investigation. Three reasons are set out at length in a paper accompanying the resignation and charge, among other things, partiality in the brigade commander to the other regiment and gross intentional injustice to the 1st Regiment. Col. Fast says that notwithstanding his regiment had superior advantages and because of them was superior in every respect to the 2d Regiment, the brigade commander has been persistent in his efforts to belittle it.

Brig. Gen. Hoffman, Inspector General of New York, will be busy the next few days making annual inspections and musters of State troops, as follows: 4th Signal Corps, Buffalo, March 30; 25th Separate Co., Tonawanda, March 31; 42d Separate Co., Niagara Falls, April 1; 74th Regiment, Buffalo, April 2.

Capt. John L. Haggerstrom, of Co. G, 14th Regt., has resigned. His successor will probably be Lieut. C. Holmberg.

Co. B, 22d New York, Capt. Maidhoff, is to elect Lewis A. Hamilton, a popular ex-member of the company a 2d Lieutenant.

The 71st Regiment, New York, Col. Greene, will parade for review and presentation of marksmen's badges by Adj't. Gen. Tillinghast on Tuesday evening, March 30, and a reception will follow the military ceremonies. Capt. Whittle has been detailed as officer of the day, and Lieut. Clarke, officer of the guard, on this occasion. Capt. Reton, of Co. I, has resigned.

Recent elections in the 8th Regt. of New York are Srgt. Benham, of Co. H, and Mr. Nowlath, of Co. D, both elected to the office of 2d Lieutenant.

The companies of the 22d New York have all been measured for the State service uniform which, it is expected, will be supplied to them in time to wear in the Grant Monument Parade on April 27. There will be a regimental review and reception on Easter Monday. The date for the vaudeville entertainment is May 1. Co. F will hold an entertainment and dance on April 29. Co. A will hold an informal reception on April 12. Lieut. Stoddard, of the latter company, it is understood, is organizing a company for the 71st Regt.

In the "omnibus match," in the 8th Regiment, New York, for twenty-five prizes, the following are the latest scores: Capt. Melville, Co. A, 48; Pvt. Harris, Co. B, 47; Lieut. Donnelly, Co. F, 46; Sergt. Wolf, Co. B, 46; Sergt. Stern, N. C. S., 45; Lieut. Smith, Co. B, 45; Pvt. Collins, Co. F, 45; Corp. Van Blerkom, Co. F, 44; Pvt. Nye, Co. E, 44; Corp. Miller, Co. D, 44; Pvt. Filshee, Co. F, 44; Sergt. Acker, N. C. S., 44; Corp. McLaughlin, Co. F, 43; Sergt. Jost, Co. B, 43; Lieut. Jacoby, Co. H, 43; Capt. Staubach, Co. E, 42; Lieut. Locke, Co. G, 42; Sergt. Lathrop, Co. E, 42; Pvt. Isaacs, Co. F, 42; Pvt. White, Co. D, 41; Sergt. Storm, Co. D, 41; Sergt. Lough, N. C. S., 41; Sergt. Van Rodeck, Co. E, 41; Pvt. Smith, Co. B, 41.

NAVAL MILITIA.

A new division "D" has been mustered into the Naval Battalion of Maryland, with the following officers: Lt. F. Smith, formerly ensign of C, as Lieutenant commanding; Philip G. Ward, Lieutenant junior grade;

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D. Boyd and William Goodwin, Ensigns, senior and junior, respectively. The following elections have also been held: Lieut. Joseph Bonn, junior grade of C, to be Lieutenant and command division, succeeding H. F. Garrison, who is now Ordnance Officer and Navigator; Lieut. Samuel M. Blount, to command B Division, his old command, which he resigned to become Navigator; Lieut. Davies Murdoch, formerly junior of B, to be senior and command a division, in place of W. V. Wilson, Jr., made Paymaster. Ensign P. Thompson Coyle, of A, has been elected Junior Lieutenant of C Division, and Harry C. Boyd, seaman, of C, has been elected Ensign.

Tuesday evening, March 22, the 2d Division, 1st Naval Battalion, of New York, met for drill, Lieut. Dimock in command, the usual boat drill, artillery and signal drills were suspended, and the division in company for formation drilled as infantry. Signal Officer Lieut. Anderson and 1st Class Signalman Duane examined candidates for qualified signalmen. Five candidates, C. L. Andrews, Murray Crosby, E. Clark, G. F. Sever and C. H. Cottrell, all of the 2d Division, qualified after passing a very rigid examination. Considerable interest is taken in the rifle practice at the ranges of the 71st Regiment Armory. The men of the 2d and 3d Divisions shot last Saturday. Much improvement was made in the scores. The courtesy of Col. Greene in placing the range at the disposal of the men of the 1st Naval Battalion is greatly appreciated. The Division Hockey Team will play the final game with the 3d Division on Thursday at the St. Nicholas Rink.

COMING EVENTS.

March 30.—Aquatic games, 13th N. Y., in armory, Brooklyn.
 March 30.—Review and reception, 71st N. Y., in armory, New York City.
 April 1.—Review of 7th N. Y., at armory.
 April 2.—Annual dinner, Squadron A, New York.
 April 3.—Athletic games, 7th New York, in armory.
 April 10.—Athletic games, 8th N. Y., at armory.
 April 12.—Informal reception, Co. A, 22d New York, in armory.
 April 19.—Military tournament, 1st Battery, N. Y., in armory, New York City.
 April 21.—Annual dinner and reunion, Veterans of 12th New York.
 April 21.—Drill and reception of Co. C, 12th New York, in armory.
 April 27.—Dedication of Grant monument, New York City.
 April 29.—Entertainment, Co. F, 22d New York, in armory.
 May 6.—Vaudeville entertainment, 22d New York, in armory, New York City.
 May 29 to 31.—Visit of 7th New York to Boston.
 June 6.—Opening of 1st Brigade Camp, M. V. M., at South Framingham, Mass.
 July 10.—Camp of 1st Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., at Hingham.
 July 20.—Camp of 2d Brigade, M. V. M., at South Framingham, Mass.

A MODERN NAVAL BATTLE.

In a modern naval battle between two brave and intelligent foes each warship is certain to be first a charnel house and then either a ghastly, formless wreck, or else a sudden coffin. Before a modern naval battle all boats are cut adrift and even the wooden hatchways thrown overboard. There is no escape from a doomed ship. The surviving duellist has no means to pick up the few stray men from its antagonist who may have leaped into the water as their vessels went down. Aside from the inconceivable slaughter of the battle itself, it is now practically certain death for all alike to be aboard a defeated warship. How perfectly helpless heroism is amid such a new hell of mechanical destructiveness! The bleeding, shattered, engulfed men are not the rough, roistering, swashbucklers who made the sea fight of long ago. The officers are refined, highly educated, peaceful gentlemen; the crews are men of peace, who would rather save life than destroy it, and to whom home is their highest desire.—"The Illustrated American."

THE WHITE STAR S. S. OCEANIC.

Following are the comparative dimensions of the new White Star ship Oceanic and the North German Lloyd liner.

	Oceanic.	North German Lloyd's Liner.
Length, feet	704	645
Beam, feet	...	66
Moulded depth, feet	...	43
Tonnage, gross	17,000	14,500
Displacement, tons	24,000	20,500
Indicated horse power	45,000	30,000
Speed, knots	27	23
Number of propellers	3	2

The London "Army and Navy Gazette" says:

"These ships are a remarkable study, not only from a mercantile point of view, but owing to the important position which they may be expected to occupy—possibly in the near future—in the lists of merchant cruisers. The Stettin liner has been constructed to carry twelve heavy quick-firing guns, and fixed gun positions have been contrived on board, in which the guns can be mounted at once in case of necessity, large protected magazines having been erected low down in the ship to carry the ammunition. The Oceanic will, we assume, be fitted in a similar manner sooner or later."

"The new British vessel is 25 feet longer than that of the old Great Eastern, and its dimensions will dwarf considerably those of the latest effort of the Stettin firm. The bracket framing of the German ship is enormous, the depth of the frames at the middle line being 7 feet 3 inches, so that a man can stand bolt upright in the spaces of the double bottom. The stern frame and tunnels for the shafts of the propellers are also most massively constructed, the latter coming right out to the bosses, and, as the screws overlap one another, lying very close side by side. It is stated in the 'Engineer' that the "bar" or flat keel plate of the Oceanic is 18½ inches wide by 4 inches thick. These items as to the constructive features of the two new ships will give some idea of the enormous strength of the scantling which is employed to stiffen them. The quantity of coal required for the North German ship will be about 2,500 or 3,000 tons, that for the Oceanic about 1,000 tons more."

The Assistant Controller of the Treasury this week decided that an officer of the Navy on sea service, when ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to make extended investigations on shore, is thereby detached from the ship, and loses the status of being at sea under Section 1571, Revised Statutes, and so is not entitled to sea pay while performing these duties. The decision is made in reference to the case of Lieut. Comdr. John P. Morell, U. S. N., whose claim for sea pay while a member of the Cheungtu Commission in 1866, appointed to investigate outrages against Americans in China, was disallowed by the Auditor's office of the Treasury. The Auditor is sustained by the decision of the Assistant Controller.

Mr. E. M. McIlvain, formerly assistant to the President and purchasing agent of the Bethlehem Iron Company, has been appointed acting general sales agent of the company, with headquarters at South Bethlehem, Pa. We learn that this company are turning out a very satisfactory product, both in sheared and universal plates, upon which they have been running for the past six months.

A cable from Malta, March 24, reports a very serious explosion on the British cruiser, *Thesus*, on the above date, while practicing with torpedoes. The explosion occurred while the torpedoes were being lowered into the ship's launch, and some thirty men were injured. The *Thesus* immediately returned to port and landed the injured at the naval hospital. While two men had their legs carried off, miraculous escapes are recorded, one man having his garments blown away without hurt. Of the injured one has since died.

Messrs. Oehm & Co., of Baltimore, Md., have issued, recently, a pamphlet, entitled "Uniforms and Equipments of the U. S. Navy," which is very copiously illustrated and contains a list of all the articles necessary to a complete outfit for a commissioned officer in the U. S. Navy. In the brief preface Messrs. Oehm & Co., say "It is compiled according to the latest regulations and general orders, a copy of which will be found on the pages following." . . . "The goods quoted are of the very finest manufacture in their respective grade, and are made expressly for our trade by foreign mills. The color is warranted as absolutely fast, and our name stands back of this guarantee. The gold laces and epaulettes . . . are such as are furnished to the leading uniform establishments of the West End of London, Portsmouth and Plymouth. We make a special study of correct uniform work, and great care is taken in cutting, fitting and finishing" . . . "being large importers and contractors we have the advantage of lowest prices and best material." . . . "We invite correspondence, which will be answered promptly" . . . "fit and satisfaction guaranteed." Messrs. Oehm & Co. are very well known, and are a highly reputable firm, no officers intrusting orders to them will be out of a safe course.

Messrs. J. & J. Slater, bootmakers, 1185 Broadway, New York, have issued their spring catalogue of men, women and children's foot covering. No one in New York City questions the correctness of style, the elegance of fit, the superiority of workmanship, and the ease and comfort of the Messrs. Slater output.

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For ladies, the best and purest tonic is Angostura Bitter. It effectually cures dyspepsia, and tones up the system. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, Mfrs.

BIRTHS.

KEMP.—At Detroit, Mich., on March 17, to Mrs. Kemp, wife of Lieut. M. G. Kemp, 7th U. S. Cav., a daughter.

MURRAY.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 24, to Lieut. and Mrs. Peter Murray, a daughter.

VEEDER.—At Washington, D. C., March 16, 1897, to the wife of Lieut. T. E. De Witt Veeder, U. S. N., a daughter.

WOODRUFF.—At Convent Station, N. J., March 17, to the wife of Lieut. Col. E. C. Woodruff, U. S. A., retired, a son.

MARRIED.

DUTCHER—WALKER.—At Rome, N. Y., March 17, 1897, Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to Miss Maud Walker.

MILES—RITNER.—On Tuesday, March 9, 1897, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Fort Keogh, Mont., by Chaplain I. Newton Ritner, assisted by Rev. J. M. Douglass, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Miles City, Mont.; Mr. George Melville Miles, nephew of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding U. S. Army, and Miss Laura Geneve Ritner, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. Ritner, formerly of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Chicago, Ill., March 18, 1897, Axel S. Adams, formerly Captain, 2d U. S. Cav.

CAPRON.—At Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., March 12, Pvt. James R. Capron, 21st U. S. Inf., son of Capt. Allyn Capron, 1st U. S. Art.

FULLERTON.—Killed in a railroad accident at Oakland, Md., Gen. Joseph Scott Fullerton, a distinguished officer of Volunteers during the war, 1861-65.

HANEY.—At Bentonville, Ark., March 9, 1897, 2d Lieut. William W. Haney, U. S. A., retired.

HOLMES.—At Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., March 1, 1897, Thomas Holmes, brother of Assist. Engr. Urban T. Holmes, U. S. N.

JOHNSON.—At San Antonio, Tex., March 17, 1897, Capt. Alfred Bainbridge Johnson, 14th U. S. Inf., son of Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. A., retired.

KALMUS.—Suddenly, at Fort Harrison, Mont., March 17, 1897, Comy. Sergt. Isadore Kalmus, U. S. A.

KING.—At Washington, D. C., March 17, 1897, W. L. King, brother of the wife of Capt. Robert G. Rutherford, U. S. A.

LORENTZ.—At Middletown, N. Y., March 16, 1897, J. R. Lorentz, son of the late Antoine Lorentz, swordmaster at the U. S. Military Academy.

SPENCER.—Suddenly, at Geneva, N. Y., March 4, Mary Murray Spencer, widow of Thomas Rush Spencer, late Medical Director 5th Army Corps, and mother of the wives of Maj. A. B. Wells and Capt. E. A. Ellis, 8th Cav.

THORNE.—At Rochester, N. Y., March 16, 1897, Capt. Platt Marvin Thorne, U. S. A., retired.

TILGHMAN.—At Baltimore, Md., March 18, 1897, Agnes Riddell Tilghman, widow of Richard L. Tilghman, formerly of the U. S. Navy, who resigned April 23, 1861.

As a specific against dyspepsia, as a tonic and for mixing in drinks, nothing superior to BOKER'S BITTERS.

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SPECIAL DESIGNS.

GRANITE, STONE OR MARBLE.
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Japan has added up the cost of the war with China and finds that it is 211,000,000 yen or silver dollars. The War Department spent 171,000,000 and the Navy Department 40,000,000.

THE DRUM BEAT OF ENGLAND.

From the "Quebec Witness."

The grandest proposal that we have yet heard for the celebration of the Queen's jubilee is the suggestion of a citizen of Montreal, whose name will be connected with it if it be adopted. It is practically the putting of Daniel Webster's sublime "Drum Beat of England" into actuality by having all the Queen's subjects, wheresoever they are, at high noon on that day take off their hats and sing "God Save the Queen," and having all organs and bands of music play it. Thus, from Victoria, in Australia, round the world to Victoria, in British Columbia, there would flow for twenty-four hours a ceaseless song of praise, one meridian taking it up as another dropped it.

A POPULAR CIGAR FIRM.

Readers of the "Journal" are invited to write to W. E. Krum & Co., of Reading, Pa., for a price list of their fragrant Havana and spotted Sumatra cigars. A list of 50 choice brands to select from, ranging in price from \$2.80 to \$7 per 100, express or postpaid. Reference furnished from every State and Territory in the Union.

A specimen projectile for the new wire guns, manufactured by Messrs. Firth & Sons, of Sheffield, was tried recently at Shoeburyness, completely penetrated an 18-inch steel-faced compound armor plate, which was backed by a 6-inch wrought iron plate, 8 feet of solid oak, and about 3 inches of iron. The projectile, after passing through this material, was found embedded in a clay bank 35 yards in the rear of the target.

It is well known that a great many barristers in the Temple have been having a bad time during the last year or so. One evening last winter a certain young barrister—now a Welsh M. P.—went across to the Inner Temple library. He was surprised by the sudden appearance of his errand boy, who was looking very excited. "If you please, sir," the boy gasped, "a gentleman is waiting for you at the chambers with a brief! He can't get out, sir, I've locked him in!"

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F. M. F.

March 27, 1897.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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LOANS NEGOTIATED. Correspondence solicited with Officers of the Army and Navy.

FERRY'S 1897 SEED ANNUAL is Free.
D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

LOGAN'S SWORD.

The pine's dark gloom on Leggett's Hill,
Hides now no bayonets bright!
De Green's Battery long is still,
The stars look down at night!

No watch fires gleam on Belmont's plain,
No bugle's echoing thrill,
Wakes distance, till it rings again,
O'er camps at Bentonsville!

And Berry Cleburne rests in peace,
Beyond Life's mystery,
Where stars and stripes, on gilding craft,
Float down the Tennessee!

His conqueror dropped the stateman's pen,
Hushed each impassioned word,
But let me twine a wreath again
On "Black Jack Logan's sword!"

Who told them that the "Northwest men,
Born to live and die free,"
Would "hew their way through hostile ranks,"
From Cairo to the sea?

Fort Henry and red Donelson,
Port Gibson—Raymond, too;
And Jackson and grim Champion Hills,
Saw Logan lead the blue!

In Vicksburg's grapple Logan led,
Resaca's fires, at night,
Lit up his glory, as he rode,
The darling of the fight!

By Kenesaw his laurels grew,
And where the dauntless Hood
Slew brave McPherson, in his path,
The veteran Logan stood!

Now, mighty shades haunt Peachtree Creek,
Where blooms the briar rose;
There, Memory whispers "Logan" still
In every wind that blows!

On, past Atlanta's bloody mounds,
Where Sherman led the way,
His veteran army now surrounds
Those fearless ranks of gray!

Atlantic billows washed the shores,
Where Logan sheathed his sword,
Still faithful to the oath he swore,
And "Black Jack" kept his word!

When stars and bars came fluttering down
The toga wrapped his form, midst cheers,
King of the battle storm!

Now! "Taps" have sounded—all lights out,
But in Fame's temple high
Still glitter Logan's double stars,
Bright in our country's sky!

So, laurel crowned, in honored rest,
By his blue ranks adored,
May roses hide his gallant breast,
And laurel wreath his sword!

He is not dead! Beyond the tide
The hero's camp fires gleam:
And Logan's hand is stretched across
The dark and silent stream!

They come! In silent muster now!
These gallant ranks he led,
To where he guards, with laurelled brow,
The Bivouac of their Dead!

—RICHARD HENRY SAVAGE.

March 10, 1897.

her voyage from London. A strong southwest wind was blowing, which increased to a heavy gale and caused a confused sea. At four p. m. on Sunday a vessel was sighted showing distress signals. This proved to be the brig *Philips*, of Sydney, and she signalled "want food, starving." The Captain of the Orient hesitated about risking the lives of his men in sending a boat in such uncertain weather, so he asked by signal if the case was urgent, and the reply came back that it was. Volunteers from the crew were promptly ready, and Mr. F. J. Rankin, chief officer, elected to take charge. The boat was lowered with great difficulty, and Capt. Inskip brought his ship as near to the brig as was consistent with safety. The boat was several times almost lost in its passage to the brig, and those on board the Orient thought she could not live in the sea, but being skillfully handled she was brought near enough to get the supplies hauled on board, though with great difficulty. When about to return to the Orient a squall with hail and rain came on, and the boat could scarcely be seen from the steamer. After several unsuccessful attempts the boat was got on the lee side, and, with a rope thrown to each man, they were all safely got on board, but in an almost exhausted condition. It was impossible to haul the boat up the ship's side, so she was let go and drifted away.

It is said that recently the Duke of Norfolk, while walking through the streets of London, happened to see an old lady in evident distress. She wanted a cab, and could not attract the cabman's notice. His Grace called a vehicle, and saw her into it safely. To his surprise he found three coppers slipped into his hand, and the old lady said: "There you are, my man; go and get yourself a glass of beer!"

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